FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA FINANICAL COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS IN VARNA

AU021439 Sofia BTA in English 1329 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Varna, June 2 (BTA) -- The 41st sitting of the Permanent CMEA Committee on Foreign Currency and Finance matters ended today. It was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, as well as of Yugoslavia. It was also attended by representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank.

In connection with the 20th anniversary of the standing committee the delegations of the CMEA member-countries drew the main conclusions on the development of the mutual foreign currency, finance, and credit relations for the 1963-1983 period. They exchanged views on the further improvement of the committee's work, so that it can promote the deepening of economic and techno-scientific cooperation, of the socialist economic integration.

The committee reviewed foreign currency and finance matters pertaining to the fulfilment of the complex programme for further deepening the improvement of the cooperation and the development of the socialist economic integration among the CMEA member-countries as well as some other currency and finance questions of mutual interest. At the sitting consultation was made and experience exchanged on the improvement of the finance and credit and foreign currency mechanisms in the management of the national economies of the CMEA member countries.

The sitting proceeded in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere and a spirit of full mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES U.S. MX MISSILE PLANS

AU311408 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 May 83 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky Washington dispatch in the column "Notes": "An Attempt to Swindle the Public"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate, where Reagan's Republican Party has the majority, voted 59 to 39 for releasing $625 million for the MX intercontinental missiles. This amount had even been previously approved by the House of Representatives. President Reagan did everything he could to influence the Congress -- among other things, he claimed that the MX missiles open "the path toward negotiations with the Soviet Union."

The MX missiles are strategic missiles with independently targeted nuclear warheads. They are -- and there can be no doubt at all about this -- an offensive weapon, meant to be used in a surprise nuclear attack against the socialist countries.

A few days before that, Reagan came out with something the U.S. press called a "peace proposal." It alleged that the so-called hot line connecting Washington and Moscow should be perfected. In this way, Reagan's government is substantially expanding the U.S. offensive potential on the one side, while on the other, it is coming out with a proposal which looks like an endeavor to prevent an accidental conflict.

It could seem that these two issues contradict each other and have no logic. But they do have their logic: Reagan's government wants to push through its armament plans at any price -- plans which, it hopes, would win it supremacy over the Soviet Union. That is also why the MX missiles are being built, and why the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in central Europe is being prepared. And since public opinion -- both in the United States and in the world -- can become an obstacle in realizing these plans, its attention must be diverted to other channels. That is why Reagan is coming out with the "proposal" to perfect the so-called hot line. But a perfected line cannot stop somebody who has decided to start a nuclear conflict. And the MX missiles are designated for this very purpose.

GDR'S REISZ VIEWS NATO STANCE ON MISSILE ISSUE

DW070943 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Albert Reisz weekly foreign policy review]

[Excerpt] Good evening, esteemed listeners: Theoretically speaking, the meeting of NATO defense ministers in Brussels in the middle of last week was the final high-level NATO meeting prior to the deployment of additional U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe in accordance with NATO's missile decision of December 1979.

If the missile party [as heard] has its way, the next session of the NATO Council in December will possibly coincide with the deployment of the first Pershing II and cruise missiles. There is not much time left for all those people who recognize the danger resulting from the NATO missile decision and who are willing and in a position to counter this threat. There may be a development we did not want. This was expressly pointed out again by the Soviet Union in its government statement, in which it announced the countermeasures it would feel compelled to take in the event of deployment. The question is being asked as to what prompts the Soviet Union to say that there is still time to prevent such a development.

Dear listeners, this is no idle talk intended to administer palliatives. It would be senseless to do this and the Soviet Union does not act in a way to play down situations that might become dangerous. There are political factors that allow us to say that it is not yet too late. In this connection the Soviet Union's policy itself must be mentioned. It is not just the Soviet Union's numerous proposals for disarmament -- proposals which are so meticulously conceived as to be realizable and which demonstrate the seriousness and great sense of responsibility with which the Soviet leaders are dealing with this subject -- it is not this alone, but also the manner in which the Soviet Union is countering the Reagan administration's policy of confrontation with all of its provocations.

I think it is quite remarkable that the FRG newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes in this connection, and I quote: Under these circumstances, the East's top leaders are reacting almost composedly. End of quotation. We don't need to quarrel with the paper over the word almost. However, this is not the first time that calmness and a sense of responsibility is being attributed to the Soviet leadership. In other words, this means that whether they are aware of it or not, everyone who belongs to the peace movement is supported in this current discussions on the threat of war by the Soviet Union's policy. The simple reason for this is that if one comes out for something, then it has to be possible to achieve it, and the policy pursued by the Soviet Union creates such a possibility.

The situation is actually that many -- too many -- weapons exist in this world. They cannot be removed with a magic formula or just through good will. The political will for disarmament is important today as are concrete proposals in this area. The Soviet Union has provided both of these, while the United States and NATO have not. This can be proven. What have the United States and NATO done in the face of the Soviet Union's unilateral renunciation of being the first to use nuclear weapons? They have reiterated that they do not want to give up the option of first nuclear strike. What have they done in view of Yuriy Andropov's disarmament offer, in which he said that the USSR is willing to reduce the number of its intermediate-range missiles to that of Britain and France if the United States would renounce the deployment of additional intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe? What have they done in view of Andropov's statement that the USSR does not want to possess one missile, one aircraft, or one warhead more than NATO? Their answer was that it would be out of the question to count the French and British intermediate-range missiles. Just like that, but why? Don't France and Britain really belong to NATO? Whom do their weapons serve? Against whom are these weapons actually targeted? All this did not matter to them. Some people even go so far as to maintain that the Soviet Union is seeking the nuclear disarmament of Britain and France, whereas the CPSU general secretary has not said one word about reducing the number of French and British intermediate-range weapons, but instead has pointed out the number to which the Soviet Union wants to reduce its weapons of this kind. Thus, things are brutally reversed. Dear listeners, one could continue to list such things.

Thus, conditions necessary to relax the situation exist. They must be utilized because the tension will not go away by itself. On the other hand, what is the Soviet Union supposed to do in the face of an American position that does not show the slightest inclination toward moving even 1 inch in the direction of disarmament. This position confirms almost daily that for the Untied States the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles has priority over everything else.

As he told journalists immediately after Williamsburg, President Reagan's answer was actually that there will be results at the negotiations only after the deployment of missiles has begun in Western Europe. He said this as clearly and unequivocally as rarely ever before, and the Soviet Union certainly must take precautionary measures against this event. This is all that is noted in the list of measures contained in the Soviet Government statement.

Nobody should be surprised or shocked by this. Even before NATO made its fateful decision on 12 December 1979, the Soviet Union had stated with full determination that it could not and would not accept such a change in the military balance at its expense. The government statement merely expressed this in concrete terms.

There is a very serious question now. There are people who shake their heads and say that peace cannot be ensured with military balances. This is true, and the Soviet Union is not striving for a military balance as an end in itself, but as a basis for the continuing reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons. The statement that peace must be created with increasingly fewer weapons is correct; it is simply that we must really want this and do something to achieve it.

However, NATO's missile decision creates more and more nuclear weapons. Is the Soviet Union supposed to strip itself militarily? Are those who recommend that the Soviet Union disarm unilaterally in a position to guarantee that the other side would follow suit?

The meeting of the NATO defense ministers could have given a hopeful response to the Soviet statement. However, it confirmed the priority of missile deployment, although as many as three NATO countries expressed reservations -- Greece, Spain, and Denmark. It was reported from Brussels that NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns left a press conference infuriated because Western journalists had asked him too many pointed questions. This is understandable, because for years NATO spokesmen have taken great pains to make the fairy tale of a Soviet threat credible and to thus justify the missile decision. However, when the representatives of those three NATO countries express reservations, everyone must ask how the entire West -- with the exception of Denmark, Spain, and Greece -- is threatened by the Soviet Union.

ROMANIA TAKES 'REBELLIOUS' STAND AT CSCE

PA031422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1334 GMT 3 Jun 83

[By Juan Frisuelos]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 3 Jun (EFE) -- Romania today demonstrated its "rebellious" stand within the Warsaw Pact by accepting in Madrid the West's views on the expansion of detente, which are contrary to those upheld by its major ally, the Soviet Union.

At the CSCE plenum that is currently underway in Madrid, Romania announced its endorsement of the position that the West wants to include in the forum's final document.

The surprise elicited by this announcement among the Western countries was no less intense when, shortly afterward, the Soviet delegation at the conference insisted on its rejection of the position espoused by the United States and the European members of the Atlantic alliance.

"We believe that in order to reach a consensus for a substantial document as soon as possible the amendments suggested by the Western countries and the Maltese delegation should be studied," Romania said at the CSCE.

This announcement explicitly accepted the convocation of a meeting of experts on human contacts (reunification of families and mixed marriages), the study in Ottawa (Canada) of respect for human rights in the states participating in the CSCE, and the elimination of interference in the East with radio broadcasts from the West.

The Romanians have annulled their own amendments to the final Madrid document and have called for an end to the blockade begun in November 1980 against the CSCE, to achieve as soon as possible an agreement that will make it possible to close this event after more than 2 and 1/2 years of work.

MILITARY, PATRIOTIC EDUCATION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

AU031605 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jun 83 p 8

[Unattributed Report: "For the Security of the Motherland"]

[Text] The present international situation requires that the care for the security of our socialist motherland should be a constant and urgent task of all Bulgarians. In this connection, a national conference on problems of the military and patriotic education of the youth and the people was held at the Central People's Army House in Sofia yesterday. This conference was organized by the Fatherland Front National Council, the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, the Ministry of National Defense, the Bulgarian Women's Committee, the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism Union Central Committee and the Organization for Assisting the Defense.

Demir Borachev, deputy dhairman of the Fatherland Front National Council read a report.

Colonel General Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army; Aleksandur Raychev, chairman of Bulgarian composers, Nikolay Dobrev, secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee; Major General Georgi Kostov, chairman of the Organization for Assisting the Defense; and others took the floor.

The conference summarized and exchanged past experiences on the military-patriotic education of youth and the people and directed the efforts of the public-political organizations and soldiers and commanders of the detachments of the country's armed forces toward the more efficient fulfillment of the party's recommendation -- the defense of our socialist fatherland.

RADIO REPORTS LEADER APPEARANCES 29 MAY-5 JUN

AU041449 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, and its newscasts between 29 May and 5 June, at the times noted in parentheses, reports the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders:

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a ceremony in Varna to launch a new Bulgarian ship. (1730 GMT 30 May)

Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a Sofia meeting devoted to International Day of Children. (1500 GMT 31 May)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended the funeral of former Chavdar partisan Boycho. (1730 GMT 1 June)

Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration on the expansion of a chemical combine in Vratsa (0900 GMT 1 June) as well as the opening of a Soviet exhibition in Sofia. (1500 GMT 2 June).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a ceremony on the awarding of a reading room in Botevgrad. (1700 GMT 1 June)

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a meeting-tattoo in Vratsa devoted to "Botev Day." (1930 GMT 1 June)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of Sofia City party committee, attended a celebration and awarded the frontrankers participating in the socialist competition campaign in Sofia. (1730 GMT 2 June)

Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended an okrug party plenum in Tolbukhin devoted to okrug cadre matters. (0900 GMT 3 June)

Dimitur Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and natural resources; and Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended an extended plenum of the workers, miners, metallurgical workers, power engineers, and geologists trade union central committee in Sofia. (0900 GMT 3 June)

FILIPOV ADDRESSES OKRUG CONFERENCE IN VARNA

AU041330 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] A meeting of the Burgas and Varna okrug leaderships has been held in Varna with Comrade Grisha Filipov participating. Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee, and Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug party committee, emphasized in their speeches that good results have been achieved in fulfilling Todor Zhivkov's recommendations on working out goal-oriented and concrete programs for joint cooperation and mutual assistance in the sphere of political, party-organizational and ideological and educational work, as well as for perfecting the economic, production, and social structure of the two okrugs.

Comrade Grisha Filipov positively evaluated the work done to expand and develop the cooperation, mutual assistance, and integrational ties between the Varna and Burgas okrugs. He touched more specifically on the measures that must be taken in connection with the drought, and Filipov expressed the belief that there is every possibility of continuing the further progress of socioeconomic development in the Varna and Burgas okrugs on the basis of totally implementing the economic mechanism and economic accountability in each production unit.

TODOROV RECEIVES SRV STATE COUNCIL GROUP

AU031533 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly, received a delegation of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by the deputy chairman and secretary general of the council, Mr Le Thanh Nghi, deputy to the National Assembly.

During the talks, which proceeded in warm and friendly atmosphere, conviction was expressed in the further strengthening and promotion of the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the parties and the peoples of the two countries.

RECEPTION OF KAMPUCHEAN MINISTER BY YORDANOV

AU031526 Sofia BTA in English 1344 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA) -- The chairman of the Committee for Culture, Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, met the minister of information the press and culture of Kampuchea, Mr Chheng Phon.

At the meeting, which proceeded in cordial atmosphere, the further development of cooperation in the sphere of culture between two countries was reviewed.

MORE ON VISIT BY USSR WOMEN'S DELEGATION

Zhivkov Receives Tereshkova

AU031513 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Valentina Tereshkova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Women's Committee.

Delegation Departs

AU041812 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet Woman's Committee led by its chairman, Valentina Tereshkova, which visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Women's Committee, has left the country. The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Committee.

DOYNOV RECEIVES SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GROUP

AU041359 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov has received a working group of the SED Central Committee led by Carl-Heinz Janson, chief of the SED Department of Socialist Economic Management. The SED group is visiting Bulgaria to exchange experiences in managing economic organizations. During the friendly and cordial talks, issues pertaining to cooperation between the two fraternal parties in the economic sphere were also discussed.

## ILO INTERFERENCE IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CHARGED

AU031052 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by Milan Kysely, CSSR deputy minister of labor and social affairs: "About the Problems of Unemployment; On the Geneva Session of the ILO"]

[Excerpt] The socialist countries attach great importance to the ILO's international norms. They represent a broad range of internationally agreed-upon principles that positively influence the legislation and practice of the member states as well as the living and working conditions of the working people. The very fact that the total number of ratifications already amounts to more than 5,000 and that every year the member states' governments submit more than 2,000 reports on the implementation of the agreements illustrates the scope and significance of the whole system. What is alarming, however, is that the attempts to abuse the control procedures to attain political goals, attack the legislation, and practice of individual countries, and even directly interfere in the member states' internal affairs keep multiplying. The socialist countries are more and more frequently becoming the target of such attempts. We do not shun dialogue and comments on the implementation of agreements. However we do object when these comments contain tendentious and unobjective assertions, which are then exploited in the information media to deceive the international public. We sharply protest against the endeavor of some circles to involve the ILO and its control mechanism in the psychological warfare against socialist countries.

In an attempt to ensure the impartiality and objectivity of the control procedures, and thus to enhance their authority and effectiveness, the delegations of the socialist countries will submit to the conference a memorandum containing proposals aimed at improving the control mechanism.

## CPCZ CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CPSU'S PELSHE

AU031045 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 83 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Telegram of Condolences on the Death of Arvid Pelshe"]

[Text] Prague, 31 May -- The CPCZ Central Committee has sent the following telegram of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee on the death of Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee:

Dear Comrades,

It was with great distress that we received the news of the death of Comrade Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, outstanding representative of the CPSU and the Soviet state, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee, twice Hero of Socialist Labor of the USSR.

In the person of Comrade Pelshe the CPSU and the Soviet people are losing a dauntless fighter and a great patriot and internationalist, who devoted his entire life to the implementation of the ideals of Great October, to the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism, peace, and progress.

Czechoslovak Communists and the working people of our country, who respected Comrade Pelshe as their great friend, share in your grief, dear comrades. The meritorious and fruitful work of Arvid Yanovich in strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and developing all-round cooperation between our fraternal communist parties and countries was awarded with a high Czechoslovak distinction -- the Order of Klement Gottwald. The name of Comrade Pelshe will remain forever in the hearts and minds of the Czechoslovak people.

Glory to his undying memory!

NUCLEAR TALKS WITH USSR'S ANTONOV REVIEWED

AU311242 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 83 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Appraisal of the Results of Cooperation; Comrade G. Husak Receives A. Antonov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers; the Session of CSSR and USSR Government Plenipotentiaries Concludes"]

[Text] Prague, 27 May (CTK) -- This Friday Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received at Prague Castle Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers, who had come to Prague for the fifth session of the government plenipotentiaries for implementing the cooperation program between the CSSR and USSR in the sphere of nuclear power industrial development.

In a cordial and friendly talk they highly appraised the results of mutual cooperation to date and expressed the conviction that the fifth session of the government plenipotentiaries will represent yet another significant step in the development and deepening of cooperation in this economic sphere, which is of such importance for Czechoslovakia.

The reception was attended by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, and Frantisek Salda, head of CSSR President's Office. Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

-- The same day the Soviet guest visited the Cakovice plant of industrial automation, where he acquainted himself with the production of computers and command and control systems, some of which are designated for nuclear power stations.

-- This Friday, the fifth session of the CSSR and USSR government plenipotentiaries for cooperation in developing the Czechoslovak nuclear power industry up to 1990 was concluded in Prague. In conclusion the representatives of the two countries -- Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, and Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers -- signed a document summing up the course and conclusion of their deliberations.

The document appraises the results achieved in the cooperation of CSSR and USSR organizations in building nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia and in producing equipment for nuclear power stations. The state of preparations for commissioning the first block of the V2 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice, and the course of construction in the Dukovany nuclear power station, were assessed in an exacting spirit [narocne]. Appropriate concrete measures were adopted for successfully and finally ensuring the set tasks.

The CSSR and USSR government plenipotentiaries then discussed the issues concerning collaboration in blueprinting and building the Mochovce nuclear power station and underscored the significance of mutual cooperation in the sector of technology and organization of construction in the Temelin nuclear power station, with its 1000-MW blocks.

It was stated that cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR is successfully developing, in keeping with the adopted longterm program. The utilization of reserves that exist in this sphere of collaboration, particularly in building power projects, will contribute toward resolving the problems and tasks of the Czechoslovak national economy in the power industry branch.

In the future, CSSR-USSR cooperation will further concentrate on producing equipment for nuclear power stations with 1000-MW reactors, and on designing, developing, and producing unified command systems for technological processes in these nuclear power stations.

The plenipotentiaries' deliberations were also oriented toward the task of systematically deepening scientific-technical cooperation, and they also appraised the practical results of cooperation in the sector of operating the nuclear power stations. The representatives of the two countries approved concrete conclusions and recommendations on all issues under discussion.

The session of the CSSR and USSR government plenipotentiaries for cooperation in developing the Czechoslovak nuclear power industry up to 1990 was attended by Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

MOSCOW CPSU DELEGATION GREETED BY KAPEK

LD061744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] An official delegation of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, led by Leonid Borisov, its secretary, arrived in Prague today for a working visit, at the invitation of the Prague CPCZ city committee. After its arrival, the delegation was received by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague CPCZ city committee, who briefed it about the development of the Czechoslovak capital, to which Soviet specialists, too, are making a contribution by building a subway and a basic communications system. Comrade Kapek then went on to talk about the results of twinning Prague and Moscow plants and enterprises and informed the Soviet guests about preparations by the working people of Prague for the forthcoming World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War.

DOCUMENT ON STATUS OF NATIONALS HELD BY UNITA

For a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] clandestine radio version of the 31 May statement issued by the UNITA Central Committee that discusses the Czechoslovak hostages held by that organization, see the Angola subsection of the Southern Africa section in the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 6 June.

NATIONAL FRONT CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Husak Address

LD252044 Prague CTK in English 1512 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The people of Czechoslovakia are against the policy pursued from positions of strength, a policy of confrontation and dictate, by which the most reactionary U.S. imperialist circles and their allies in NATO upset peaceful cooperation, Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary, president, and National Front Chairman Gustav Husak said on Wednesday.

Addressing the plenary session of the National Front Central Committee, he said that today there is no more urgent task than to avert the threat of war, prevent further armament and defend the process of detente. He underlined the positive response in the world to the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty states, pointing out that it depends on concerted resolute action of all anti-war forces whether the dangerous designs of imperialism will be foiled.

He said that the people of Czechoslovakia support the peace policy of their state and the effort of the whole socialist community in the current struggle for peace and disarmament.

"We want the World Peace Assembly, to take place in Prague soon, to become an important contribution to finding a joint basis for all those who fight against the war threat... and expect the Czechoslovak delegation to play its part in the assembly fulfilling its mission," Gustav Husak said.

Resolution Issued

LD260307 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The resolution of today's session of the CSSR National Front Central Committee says that the participants in the session expressed unequivocal support for the foreign policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state and for the peace initiative of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community contained especially in the January Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states. The participants in the session appreciated the deep feelings of our peoples for peace, their attitude toward the World Assembly for Life and Peace Against Nuclear War, which was expressed especially by the increase in working activity, the involvement of citizens in implementing the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and by alert initiatives supporting the fund of peace and solidarity.

The National Front Central Committee expresses its conviction in the resolution that the active support of the bodies of the National Front and its organizations and the widest groups of the general public for the World Assembly for Life and Peace Against Nuclear War will be enriched in the last weeks of the preparations by new actions in the interest of socialism, peace, and progress in the world.

GDR-ZIMBABWE COMMUNIQUE ON MUGABE VISIT

AU011150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 May pp 1-2

[GDR-Zimbabwe joint communique on official friendship visit of Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), to the GDR from 24 to 27 May]

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) [ZANU (PF)] Robert Mugabe, was in the GDR for an official friendship visit from 24 May to 27 May 1983. He was accompanied by his wife, Sally Mugabe.

The cordial reception which was extended to the high guest and the prominent figures accompanying him by the leading representatives and the people of the GDR expresses the deep sympathy for the achievements of the people of Zimbabwe as well as the friendly and trustful relations existing between the two parties, states, and peoples.

Erich Honecker and Robert Mugabe conducted official talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The two leading prominent figures briefed each other on developments in their countries and had an exchange on expanding and strengthening bilaterial relations. They also discussed basic questions of the present international situation.

In the talks there participated on the GDR side:

Comrade Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Council of Ministers chairman;
Comrade Guenther Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee;
Comrade Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs;
Comrade Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade;
Comrade Guenter Sieber, head of the Department for International Relations of the SED Central Committee;
Comrade Bodo Weidemann, state secretary for vocational training;
Comrade Otto Becker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

On the side of the Republic of Zimbabwe participated:

Comrade Witness Mangwende, minister for foreign affairs;
Comrade Richard Hove, minister for trade and commerce and member of the Central Committee of ZANU (PF);
Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, minister of state in the office of the prime minister and member of the Central Committee of ZANU (PF);
Comrade Frederick Shava, minister of manpower planning;
Comrade Simbarashe Mumbengegwe, minister of housing;
Comrade Z. Mugomba, head of the Main Department for Political and Economic Questions in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
Comrade W. Chiwewe, head of the Main Department for Political Questions in the office of the prime minister;
Comrade J. Saungweme, head of the Main Department for Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Trade and Commerce;
Comrade A. Chidoda, head of the Department for Eastern Europe, Asia and Far East in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Before the beginning of the official talks, the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of ZANU (PF) laid a wreath at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin, Unter den Linden. He paid a visit to the mayor of the capital of the GDR, Berlin, and signed the Golden Book of the capital.

During his stay in the GDR, Robert Mugabe visited industrial and agricultural enterprises as well as cultural institutions in the Schwerin Bezirk and acquainted himself with the achievements of the GDR people in further shaping the developed socialist society.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, awarded the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of ZANU (PF), Robert Mugabe, the order "Great Star of International Friendship" for great merits for the friendship and cooperation of the peoples and for preserving peace.

In the course of the visit the following agreements were signed: -- agreements on economic, industrial, and scientific-technological cooperation.

I.

The SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, and the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of ZANU (PF), Robert Mugabe, noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples are developing successfully. They discussed measures to further deepen them.

Erich Honecker praised the successes which the people of Zimbabwe have achieved under the leadership of ZANU (PF) in strengthening independence, peace, stability, and in the reconstruction of the country. He expressed the high appreciation of the GDR for the policy of the nonaligned and the active role of the Republic of Zimbabwe in the struggle for peace and international cooperation, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

Robert Mugabe praised the active and constructive contribution of the GDR for guaranteeing peace, for detente, and disarmament. He expressed his high respect for the successes which the GDR working people have achieved in shaping the developed socialist society and praised the active anti-imperialist solidarity of the GDR with the struggle of the peoples of Africa for national and social liberation.

Erich Honecker and Robert Mugabe praised the rapidly developing fruitful cooperation between the SED and the ZANU (PF) very highly and reaffirmed their determination to further develop it in the interest of strengthening the relations between the parties and to the benefit of both states and peoples. The leading representatives of both states noted with deep satisfaction that the political relations between the GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe are developing successfully. They agreed to devote particular attention to the expansion of cooperation in the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields, as well as to the development of the relations between the mass organizations of both countries.

II.

Erich Honecker and Robert Mugabe stressed the outstanding importance of international actions and the cooperation of all forces of the world interested in peace, security, disarmament, and detente, as well as in the development of social progress.

The GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed their deep concern over the fact that world peace and international security are seriously threatened by the course of confrontation and intensive armament in today's world. In this connection Erich Honecker stressed that the deployment of new American first-strike weapons on the territory of the West European NATO states would extremely increase the dangers for peace. He declared that there cannot be stable peace without progress in the field of armament limitation and disarmament.

The Warsaw Pact member states have submitted realistic proposals in the Prague Declaration to strengthen international security and continue the process of detente in the world. The implementation of the proposal of the Warsaw Pact member states to conclude a treaty on the nonapplication of force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the member countries of the two biggest pact systems would be of importance for peace.

In his reply, Robert Mugabe sincerely praised the attitude of the GDR people that never again must a war emanate from German soil. He expressed his conviction that this attitude is heroic and that the GDR is rightly recognized as a defender of the cause of peace both in Europe and in the world. Robert Mugabe stressed that a war in Europe must be prevented at all costs and by all means.

Both sides regard it as a priority to take concrete measures for disarmament and armament limitation, in particular in the nuclear field, and to have constructive negotiations on these, taking into account the principle of equality and equal security. They stressed that the creation of peace and nuclear-free zones in Europe and in other regions of the world would contribute considerably to essentially improving the international situation.

Both statesmen expressed their determination to also work in the future to untiringly continue the policy of peace and security throughout the world and to consistently support the elimination of existing, and the prevention of new, conflicts as well as the promotion of stability and an atmosphere of good-neighborly relations in all regions of the world.

Erich Honecker and Robert Mugabe stressed the close connection between effective measures for armament limitation and disarmament and the solution of the most urgent development problems of the peoples of the entire world. They expressed their conviction that disarmament measures would release considerable financial and material means to finally overcome the colonial heritage and eliminate underdevelopment, poverty, hunger, and disease.

Both sides underlined the fact that between security in Europe and the struggle for peace and international cooperation in other regions of the world, there is an inseparable connection. They energetically advocated the continuation of the multilaterial process of security and cooperation in Europe that started with the Conference of Helsinki.

In this connection they paid particular attention to the conclusion of the Madrid meeting as quickly as possibly with a substantial and balanced final document including the mandate for a conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe. The GDR reaffirmed its readiness to conclude the work of the Madrid meeting on the basis of the draft of the neutral and nonaligned states.

III.

Erich Honecker and Robert Mugabe discussed in detail the developments in Southern Africa.

They praised the decisive political and social changes and progress of the liberated states of this region and stated with satisfaction that the role and the weight of the African states in the international arena in the struggle for preserving peace and for social progress, for their sovereignty and national independence, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism are constantly growing.

Both statesmen praised the important role of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] in the struggle of the African peoples for unity, stability and peace, for the defense of the sovereign rights of the peoples, and for strengthening their cooperation. They opposed with determination all machinations of those foreign forces that attempt to undermine the uniform cooperation of the African peoples in the international arena by weakening or splitting the OAU.

Both sides resolutely rejected the destabilization policy of the racist regime of South Africa which is supported by imperialism. They agreed that the undeclared war of the regime in Pretoria against the peoples of Southern Africa, in particular Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho, represents a serious threat to peace and international security.

Comrade Erich Honecker praised the efforts of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the other front states in defending their national independence, the liberation of the still oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa, and the development of the economic cooperation within the framework of the Conference for Coordinating the Development in Southern Africa [SADCC], which aims at promoting the economic independence of its member states. Robert Mugabe praised in cordial words the activities of the "Week of Solidarity with the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the Peoples of Africa" which is presently taking place in the GDR, and assessed it as a convincing expression of the fact that the idea of solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of the entire world is deeply rooted in the GDR people.

The GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe resolutely condemned the continued occupation of Namibia by the apartheid regime of South Africa, which is in contrast to the international law, and reaffirmed their firm solidarity with the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, its sole and legitimate representative, in their just struggle for national liberation and independence. Both sides demanded the immediate implementation of the corresponding UN resolutions on Namibia in their entirety, in particular Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. They resolutely rejected the attempts to link the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban armed forces from the People's Republic of Angola. The GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe reaffirmed their full support for and solidarity with the patriots of South Africa in their struggle against the policy of apartheid and for true national independence and sovereignty.

Both sides emphasized that the massive militarization of South Africa, the comprehensive expansion of its armament industry, the modernization of its arms systems, and the development of its own nuclear war potential endanger peace and security in Southern Africa and in the world.

IV.

Erich Honecker and Robert Mugabe stressed the importance of the movement of the non-aligned states as an important factor in the struggle for peace, international security, for ending the arms race and for an equal international political and economic order.

Erich Honecker praised the results of the seventh summit conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned states in New Delhi as an important contribution to defending peace, to decreasing international tension, and to securing the rights of all peoples.

Erich Honecker and Robert Mugabe once again expressed their serious concern over the explosive situation in the Middle East, which is further aggravated by the continuing occupation of Lebanese territory by Israeli aggression troops.

Both sides demanded the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories including East Jerusalem, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the creation of their own independence state, as well as the guarantee of the right of all states of the region to a safe and independent existence and development. They support all efforts which aim at urgently convening an international Middle East conference with all sides interested as participants, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe spoke out in favor of the immediate ending of combat activities in the Iraqi-Iranian war and appealed to the two nonaligned countries to solve their conflict through peaceful means.

Both sides referred with deep concern to the serious dangers for international security which are resulting from the present situation in Central America. The GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe resolutely condemned the actions of destabilization which are undertaken by the mercenaries of various neighboring countries against Nicaragua. Both sides demanded the immediate ending of these acts of aggression and expressed their unrestricted support for the right of the Nicaraguan people to decide independently, without external interference and force, on its political, economic, and social development. They stressed that this principle also applies to the Salvadoran people.

The GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe support a political solution of the situation of conflict in Central America and the Caribbean on the basis of the mutual respect, independence, and territorial integrity.

Erich Honecker and Robert Mugabe discussed developments in the region of the Indian Ocean and expressed their deep concern over the dangers for peace, security, and independence, resulting from the increasing militarization of the region. They spoke out in favor of strengthening the efforts to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and for implementing the International Conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo planned by the United Nations for 1984.

Both representatives reaffirmed their support for a just and democratic shaping of international economic relations, the setting up of a new international economic order, and the guarantee of the full sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources. They noted that the solution of these topical tasks is not only in the interest of the developing countries but of all countries of the world. Both sides spoke out in favor of resuming global negotiations on the most important economic problems in agreement with the UN decisions.

V.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, and the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of ZANU (PF), Robert Mugabe, expressed their deep satisfaction with the course and the results of their talks. They assessed the visit as a significant contribution to further developing the friendly relations and the fruitful cooperation between the SED and ZANU (PF), between the GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe, as well as between the two peoples. Robert Mugabe expressed thanks to Erich Honecker for the cordial and fraternal hospitality which was extended to him and his delegation during the official friendship visit. He invited the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, to pay an official friendship visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Berlin, 27 May 1983.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council

Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of ZANU (PF)

STOPH RECEIVES OUTGOING USSR AMBASSADOR

LD061804 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- On Monday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, for a farewell visit. In a friendly talk, Willi Stoph thanked the outgoing ambassador for his long years of successful activity in the development and deepening of the close and productive cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and in the strengthening of the unshakeable friendship between our peoples.

ATTACKS ON GDR BORDER FACILITIES PROTESTED

AU031242 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 83 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 28 May 1983 at about 0430, unknown persons made an insidious attack on the GDR border protection forces at the GDR state border with Berlin (West) in the section of the Pankow District. On this occasion shots were deliberately fired at members of the GDR border protection forces.

On the same day there was a renewed criminal attack on the GDR Reichsbahn facilities. Unknown persons detonated a charge on a long-distance stretch between the West Berlin stations Tegel and Gesundbrunnen and thus greatly endangered the safety of the train traffic. The railroad traffic had to be stopped temporarily on that section. An explosion with unforeseeable consequences was thus averted.

The events demonstrate the increasing number and gravity of the attacks emanating from Berlin (West), which through the deliberate use of firearms, attacks on GDR territory with explosives, Molotov cocktails, and other means endanger the life and health of people in an irresponsible way and cause considerable damage to buildings, facilities and institutions in the territory of the GDR.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has once again resolutely protested this and expressed the expectation that the Senat of Berlin (West) will undertake the necessary measures to prevent such hostile activities in the future and take criminal proceedings against the perpetrators.

MITTAG RECEIVES USSR ELECTRONICS MINISTER

AU031202 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On 31 May Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received V.G. Kolesnikov, first deputy minister of the electronics industry of the USSR. The talk concentrated on the implementation of tasks to deepen the further cooperation in the field of microelectronics, particularly in order to accelerate the scientific-technological progress and achieve a rapid growth in labor productivity in the national economies of the GDR and the USSR.

MITTAG RECEIVES CUBAN STUDY DELEGATION

AU011403 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28/29 May 83 p 3

[ADN report: "Friendly Meeting with Cuban Delegation: Guenter Mittag Received Guests for Exchange of Views"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Friday Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a study delegation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party with Eugenio Mainegra, head of the basic materials industry department of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party."

Guenter Mittag briefed the Cuban guests about the multifaceted initiatives of the GDR to implement the decisions of the 10th party congress.

"During its stay in Berlin as well as in the bezirke of Cottbus, Dresden, and Leipzig, the delegation had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the SED's experiences in the rational use of power, raw materials, and other materials. Also participating in the friendly talks was Horst Wambutt, head of the SED Central Committee department for the basic materials industry."

BEIL MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR, OFFICIALS

LD070934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna, 6 Jun (ADN) -- The chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party, Dr Bruno Kreisky, on Monday received State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, for a discussion. Gerhard Beil conveyed a personal message from Erich Honecker and the best wishes of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Dr Bruno Kreisky thanked him for the message and asked that his best wishes and thanks be conveyed to Erich Honecker for his constructive cooperation over the past years.

On the same day, State Secretary Beil met Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz for a discussion during which he also conveyed best wishes from the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, which the chancellor cordially reciprocated. The two had a detailed exchange of views on the continued development of economic cooperation between the GDR and Austria.

Federal Chancellor Dr Sinowatz, who expressed great satisfaction at the present state of economic relations, gave his assurance that the Austrian Federal Government would continue to support the development of economic relations.

An exchange of views was held with Minister Guenter Haiden and State Secretary Dr Erich Schmidt on the further development of trade relations. The two sides expressed their firm will to expand them further on the basis of the success achieved so far.

An extensive discussion was also held on Monday with the president of the Chamber of Trade, Rudolf Sallinger. President Sallinger reported that Austrian industry will actively participate in this fall's Leipzig Fair. Present at the talks was GDR Ambassador to Austria Dr Horst Grunert.

FRG TRADE UNIONISTS ADVOCATE GOOD TIES

AU312025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 83 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR, FRG Trade Unionists for Detente"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Reinhard Sommer, chairman of the Central Executive of the Metal Industrial Trade Union in the FDGB, and Eugen Loderer, chairman of the Metal Industrial Trade Union in the German Trade Union Federation, have come out for the continuation and further development of the relations between the two German states. During the visit of a delegation of the GDR Metal Industrial Trade Union to the FRG, both chairmen stressed their determination to come out resolutely and consistently for the continuation of the detente process in their respective German states. Normal relations between the two German states constitute an important step toward detente and peaceful coexistence in Central Europe. The delegation of the Metal Industrial Trade Union reciprocated a visit by Loderer to the GDR last December.

NEW CHAIRMAN FOR GERA BEZIRK COUNCIL

AU011416 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 83 p 3

[Summary] Gera (ADN) -- At a meeting of the bezirk assembly on Monday, Werner Ullrich was elected chairman of the Council of the Gera Bezirk. He had been proposed by Herbert Ziegenhahn, first secretary of the SED bezirk leadership of Gera, on behalf of the SED and in agreement with parties and mass organizations united in the democratic bloc. The 55-year old Werner Ullrich comes from a worker's family and has been deputy chairman of the Bezirk Council and chairman of the Bezirk Planning Commission since 1965. Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, conveyed the greetings of Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the election. "Werner Ullrich replaces Karlheinz Fleischer who is assuming another function."

EUROPEAN CATHOLICS MEET AT NEUBRANDENBURG

AU011703 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28/29 May 83 p 4

[ADN report: "International Symposium Opened at Neubrandenburg: Catholic Personalities From 24 Countries Participate"]

[Summary] Neubrandenburg (ADN) -- "Some 100 Catholic personalities from 24 European countries met for an international symposium at Neubrandenburg on Friday. At

the invitation of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics (BK) they are discussing the possibilities for an intensified commitment in order to prevent a nuclear catastrophe."

The 3-day deliberations are devoted to the 20th anniversary of Pope John XXIII's peace encyclical "Pacem in Terris." Participating in the meeting are priests and laymen, representatives of church peace movements, political journalists, and scientists, including Catholic writer Luise Rinser, Abbe Joseph Flajollet, president of the "Pacem in Terris" association in France, Prof Heinrich Missalla of the Bernsberg Circle in the FRG, and Senator Boris Ulianich from Italy. The ecumenical guests include Archbishop Melkhisedekh, exarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, and Archibishop Gedeon of Novosibirsk and Barnaul.

Otto Hartmut Fuchs, chairman of the BK Presidium, stated at the opening that he who advocates an immediate stop to armaments and the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons as the Soviet Union has done, is acting consistently in the spirit and according to the intentions of the encyclical.

MARGOT HONECKER TALK WITH BULGARIAN MINISTER

AU011430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 83 p 3

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On 30 May Margot Honecker, GDR minister of public education, received for a talk Panka Babukova, first deputy minister of education of Bulgaria. "The meeting which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was an occasion for an exchange of experiences on the education process in the higher secondary polytechnical schools of general education." The delegation will visit institutions of public education in the Erfurt Bezirk and will have consultations.

LAZAR ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR IPU PARTICIPANTS

LD032233 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI) -- Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, gave a reception in honour of the participants of the fifth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on security and cooperation in Europe, in the vaulted hall of parliament house in Budapest Thursday night. Present were Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and several other leading representatives of Hungarian public life.

PUJA ATTENDS FOREIGN AFFAIRS SYMPOSIUM

LD042326 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- On Saturday a two-day symposium took place under the joint sponsorship of the Hungarian Institute of Foreign Affairs and the New York Institute of East-West Security Studies (IEWSS) in Szolnok, central Hungary. Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja met IEWSS in President John E. Mroz and Ira D. Wallach, chairman of the Executive Council. [as received]

KADAR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH HAMMER

LD070708 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] In Budapest, Janos Jadar has met the president of one of the biggest U.S. oil companies, Armand Hammer. At the discussion they talked about the international situation and some issues of Hungarian-U.S. economic relations. Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Occidental Petroleum Vice President Zoltan Merszei, cochairman of the Hungarian-U.S. Economic Council, took part in the meeting. In the Museum of Fine Arts Janos Kadar viewed the exhibition from the private collection of the renowned U.S. businessman.

PZPR RESOLUTION ON PARTY ROLE, SOCIOPOLITICS

AU061648 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[Resolution of the 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum on the key problems of the sociopolitical situation and the lines of party activities]

[Text] The Central Committee approves an appraisal of the key sociopolitical problems and lines of party activity which were presented by the report of the PZPR Politburo and acknowledges them as guidelines for the work of party cells, primary organizations, and all party members.

The PZPR Central Committee, confirming its loyalty to the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, states that the party will consistently implement the policy of struggle, agreement, and socialist renewal. An expression of the growing support for this line is the progressive normalization of the sociopolitical and economic situation.

The most important task before us is to consolidate the party's links with the workers' class, to regain more of the workers' trust, and to strengthen the party's leading role in the life of the country.

There is a close connection between our overcoming the phenomena of the crisis, improving the still difficult living conditions facing many groups of working people, and the achievement of an agreement between all the patriotic forces which support the complete normalization of socialist socioeconomic structures, and the consolidation of Poland's position in Europe and the world.

The party's main task continues to be the defense and strengthening of the historical achievements of socialism and its resolute struggle against the internal and external opponents of socialist Poland. This is the task of the entire party, its cells, and the bodies of the ideological front, as well as of each member. The duty of all the organizations and members of the PZPR is to intensify the ideological and political consolidation of the party, to strengthen fellowship within its ranks, and to increase their output in daily activities. In order to make further progress on this road, it is necessary to step up the pace of ideological party life, make a more thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of the problems facing the party and create a more widespread awareness of the PZPR's program, the goals of its activities, and the conditions necessary for their implementation. The results of the discussions and consultations, the opinions of organizations, social circles, and academic research should be used in the preparations for the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum which will be devoted to key ideological problems.

The ideological and political consolidation of the party requires a constant struggle against demagogy and opportunistic attitudes irrespective of whether those who advocate these ideas do so on revisionary or dogmatic grounds.

The Central Committee stresses the need to elevate the significance of Marxism-Leninism in the theoretical and practical activities of the party. It is necessary to speed up the process of shaping Marxist-Leninist cadres and raising their standards. The party's academic and theoretical base also needs to be consolidated and an academy for social studies should be established as a basic center for Marxist thought in Poland in order to train cadres in social studies.

The chief task of party training is to make party ideology and its program more widespread. The Central Committee puts the onus on cells and party organizations to prepare themselves suitably for the job of training in 1983-84.

An important stream in the party's ideological activities is the shaping of scientific and historical awareness and promoting the traditions of the workers' movement. The Central Committee adopts the thesis entitled "On the Centenary of the Polish Workers' Movement" and recommends that the remarks made at the plenum be taken into account and then used and disseminated in the work on ideology and education.

The role of the primary party organizations and their increased activities are regarded by the Central Committee as being of particular importance for the consolidation of the party's strength and should go hand in hand with inspiring the activity of all party members. A review of individual party tasks within all primary party organizations is necessary and this should be combined with an appraisal of their members' activities under the slogan "Each party member is a leader in his own circle."

Party members should distinguish themselves by their good work and also by the energetic way in which they combat phenomena which are at odds with the socialist values of society. They should also oppose any evil which threatens the moral welfare of the people.

The party and all its members and cells should lead the way toward establishing respect for work and for high-standard results; they should care about the respect for human dignity and increase the concern for the general good, a just assessment of people, mutual good will and helping one another when needed.

The growing activeness of primary party organizations in solving the problems of their communities should favor the recruitment of active people who enjoy authority within their social circles and their profession to work for the party program. The key task is still to consolidate the party among the workers.

The party will always consult the working people on political issues and when it is making more important decisions or shaping social and economic government programs. This will be aided by detailed information from the people as well as by the policy of consultation. The Central Committee has put the onus on the Politburo to prepare the principles and methods to be used for party consultation and to put them into practice.

The mass media should take an increasingly active role in promoting the party line, combating foreign ideological and political influences, and developing an awareness of the socialist society. It is necessary to raise the quality of publicized statements, care about the purity and versatility of the language, and persistently fight for the trust of the reader, the viewer, and the listener. The Politburo will recommend that a series of methodical appraisals are made of the tasks which have been worded in this way by various teams of editors.

The Central Committee states that the effort of the entire party is needed to make it possible for working people to take a more extensive part in political and socioeconomic affairs. A particularly important platform on which this participation can take place is the trade union movement, since it is growing in strength and becoming more active in the service of the working people by learning from its experiences. The Central Committee stresses that it is the duty of the party members to take an active part in the work and affairs of trade unions.

The Central Committee confirms the importance of the development and activities of workers' self-management bodies. Primary party organizations and cells should ensure that workers' self-management bodies are occupying their proper position, as well as oppose attempts to underestimate the role they play in the management of enterprises and bids to carry out political activities that are contrary to the interests of society and the socialist state.

As far as economic issues are concerned, the activities of all party bodies should continue to be concentrated on consistently implementing the economic reform and the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85, as well as the anti-inflation and the savings programs which were adopted by the Sejm of the PPR. The implementation of these measures is currently of definite significance for the material standard of living, sociopolitical stabilization, and shaping of social moods in Poland.

The Central Committee confirms the permanence of the scientific and cultural policy which has been based on the principle of openness with regard to creative pursuits, meeting Poland's needs for further development and understanding the interests of a socialist state. The party is declaring its wish to solve cultural and scientific problems together with the representatives of artistic circles and associations which work for the good of our national culture and the socialist development of the country.

The Central Committee stresses the importance of further consistent implementation of the resolutions of the ninth PZPR plenum which was dedicated to the problems of the younger generation. All primary party organizations and cells will make a review of the implementation of the tasks which arose from these resolutions.

The PZPR is actively participating in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth which units all the patriotic forces and circles in our country on the political principles of a socialist state and Polish raison d'etre. The duty of the members of the PZPR is to actively participate in the national rebirth movement in accordance with the party line and its program.

The Central Committee of the PZPR believes that, in the face of the dangerously deteriorating international situation and the growing threats to peace which are brought about by the imperialist arms buildup and confrontation policy, it is imperative to preserve peace in the world and prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The only attainable program aimed at stopping the arms race and disarmament, strengthening international security, detente, and cooperation was formulated in the Prague Warsaw Pact Political Declaration on 5 January 1983. We fully support the far-reaching proposals and peace initiatives of the Soviet Union which follow the Prague line. We share the position which was presented in the declaration by the Government of the Soviet Union on 27 May 1983. We maintain that the preservation of the existing strategic and military balance between East and West is of fundamental significance for peace in Europe and the world as well as for the security of Poland.

The PPR, together with the countries of the socialist community, will consistently strive to consolidate the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between the nations and will aim to strengthen peace in Europe and the world.

Central Committee of the PZPR

Warsaw 31 May 1983

JARUZELSKI, GLEMP MEET TO DISCUSS POPE'S VISIT

LD062259 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, 6 June -- Another meeting between General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's prime minister, and Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's primate, was held here today. The meeting mainly focused on issues connected with the second pilgrimage to Poland by Pope John Paul II.

A common conviction was voiced that this pilgrimage will serve the good of the homeland and the Church. Hope was also voiced that the pilgrimage will take place in an atmosphere of calm and dignity which are necessary for this great event.

The situation in the country was also discussed. The prime minister informed the primate about the intentions of the state authorities for the near future and moves taken by the government to achieve socio-political and economic normalization in the country, pointing to external and internal difficulties which the government encounters. The primate made assurances that the Church, in line with its mission, will persist to propagate religious and moral values which enable man and mobilize him in his individual and social life to work for the common good within the state.

The prime minister and the primate voiced their satisfaction over the visit which secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, paid to Poland from May 30 to June 1 at the invitation of Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. Further development of contacts between the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See will be advantageous for the state and the Church.

RADIO SOLIDARITY URGES MASSIVE TURNOUT FOR POPE

OW062110 Paris AFP in English 2023 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, June 6 (AFP) -- Radio Solidarity, the voice of the banned Solidarity trade union, today called on Warsaw residents to respond with "calm" and "turn out massively" when Pope John Paul II's motorcade passes through the capital on June 16.

The underground radio also reminded listeners of a May 25 call by former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa to "refrain from doing anything that could stop" the arrival of the pope for his second trip to the country.

The radio's usual announcer said that an apparent Radio Solidarity April 30 broadcast, which was surprisingly clear and which called on people not to turn out for the union's May 1 counter-protests, was a fake.

Today's four-minute broadcast was jammed by loud pop music.

CSSR DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS WITH GUCWA

LD061813 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 6 June 83

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, including Chairman Alois Indra, arrived in Poland for a visit at the invitation of the Sejm Presidium.

The delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw.

In the afternoon a meeting was held between Alois Indra and the members of his delegation and Stanislaw Gucwa, Sejm marshall.

LEADERS GREET BULGARIANS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU011649 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 83 pp 1, 7

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to their Bulgarian counterparts on the 35th anniversary of the Cooperation Treaty of the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria]

[Text] Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Central Committee of the PZPR, the State Council, and the Government of the PPR, we send the Central Committee of the BCP, the State Council, and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the fraternal Bulgarian people, and you personally our cordial greetings and best wishes.

This important treaty, which originated at the wish of our peoples and the Marxist-Leninist idea we share, has mapped out the basic goals and principles of the development of relations between the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the principles of mutual aid, friendship, and all-round cooperation.

The historic significance of the treaty and its role in the constant development and buildup of Polish-Bulgarian relations and in consolidating the unity of socialist countries in their friendship with the main force of the community, the Soviet Union, as well as in the creation of a structure for peaceful cooperation in Europe, have been confirmed in the past 35 years and are still completely relevant today.

The consistent implementation of the resolutions adopted by the treaty became an important factor in implementing the programs for the construction of socialism in Poland and Bulgaria and created a wide platform for fruitful cooperation on the international level.

The PZPR and the BCP, the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are united in their aims and opinions on the road to further developing and improving all-round cooperation for the good of our peoples and for the sake of strengthening the socialist community.

On the occasion of an anniversary that is of significance to our countries and our peoples we send you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Bulgarian people, our wishes for further success in the development of your socialist society.

We express the belief that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries will develop and expand for the sake of the success of our states and our peoples and the consolidation of socialism and peace in the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Miniters of the PPR; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the PPR

REAGAN SAID TO FAVOR RENEWING MFN STATUS

AU061527 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Quoting a White House statement, the U.S. press agencies UPI and AP report that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has recommended that Congress renew most-favored-nation status for Romania, Hungary, and China. It is specified that the U.S. legislature will decide on this before 30 June.

DOBRIN, ANDREI, DUMA MEET JAPANESE OFFICIALS

AU061807 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 06/06/1983 -- A delegation of the "Soka Gakkai" organization headed by Daisaku Ikeda, president of the organization, now on a Romanian visit, talked with Tamara Maria Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], on June 6. The sides presented the activity carried out by the SDUF and the Japanese organization for safeguarding peace and implementing disarmament. The sides also expressed the wish to continue the relations of information and collaboration between the SDUF and the "Soka Gakkai" on problems of peace and disarmament, understanding and mutual respect among all the peoples of the world.

The same day Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Daisaku Ikeda with whom he talked about aspects of the relations between Romania and Japan, the sides expressing the wish to take action for developing, on multiple planes, the relations of collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

The "Soka Gakkai" delegation also talked with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and secretary of the SDUF National Council. The talks referred mainly to the need for implementation of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for eradication of underdevelopment and for instatement of a new international economic order, for consolidation of the world and regional security, for enhancement of the UN role in the international life. President Daisaku Ikeda highlighted the role played by Romania and her president, Nicolae Ceausescu, in the promotion of a policy of peace and collaboration among all the nations of the world.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI MEETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

AU061836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus (AGERPRES) 06/06/1983 -- The secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, received Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, now on a visit in the Syrian capital city.

On the occasion warm friendly salutes were exchanged betewen the presidents of Romania and Syria. During the interview the sides evoked with satisfaction the positive evolution of the Romanian-Syrian relations both on a bilateral plane and in the international life, in the spirit of the talks and understandings reached at summit level during the numerous interviews between the presidents of the two countries. At the same time they expressed the wish to take firm action, with joint effort, for amplifying and intensifying further the collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT RESITA MASS RALLY 3 JUNE

AU031307 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0942 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 3 June mass rally in Resita -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: I would like to extend warm revolutionary greetings along with best wishes to you, the participants in this big mass rally, and to the residents of the Resita municipality and Caras-Severin County on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government and on my own behalf. [cheers, chants]

During the working visit in your municipality and county, we visited several iron and steel, machine-building enterprises, the construction site of the shale-oil thermopower plant and the extraction activity in mines. We have noted with great satisfaction that the working people from Resita and Caras-Severin, as well as all our people, are acting with great determination to implement the plan provisions for the current year and for the 5-year plan under favorable conditions. We have noted that the iron and steel workers, the machine-builders, the miners, and construction workers are doing all they can to make an increasingly more important contribution to implementing the 12th party congress decisions and those of the national conference. [cheers, chants]

The impressions that we gathered at the enterprises we visited are generally positive. We have also been able to note that all units and the county and municipality as a whole have fulfilled the tasks for the first 5 months of this year under favorable conditions. For all those achievements, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to iron and steel workers, to machine-builders, to miners, and construction workers and wish them increasingly greater success in all their activities. [cheers, chants]

At the working meeting that took place recently at the Central Committee, as well as at the joint meeting of the two democratic bodies of the working people in industry and agriculture, I extensively referred to current problems and to what we have to do to fulfill the tasks in industry, in the other sectors, and in agriculture under favorable conditions.

Therefore, I now want to dwell only on certain problems, which I believe are more important for Resita, considering that it supplies products of great importance to the economy as a whole. [cheers, chants] In implementing the program on ensuring energy self-sufficiency, Resita and Caras-Severin County hold an important place. Delivery of the hydroenergy parts for the Danube hydropower plant and for other hydropower plants in the country must be done on schedule. The on-schedule delivery of those parts in the current year means that next year we will have additional amounts of energy: 2-3 billion KWH. Therefore, the Resita machine-builders must do all they can to honorably fulfill the important tasks devolving upon them in this field. [cheers, chants]

It is also necessary to accelerate the commissioning of the shale-oil powerplant and to efficiently extract shale in order to obtain the required fuels. I do not now want to refer to lags. However, I would like to stress that everything that has been established in connection with the commissioning of this thermopower plant in the coming months must by all means be implemented under favorable conditions. This is also of great importance in ensuring energy for our country.

You have very important tasks to fulfill in the iron and steel sector. We especially want Resita to hold a more important place in producing high-quality steel -- alloys, low alloys -- considering the great experience of the workers and technicians in this iron and steel center and in "Otelul Rosu."

I hope that the tasks assumed by the working people and by the enterprise leadership will be fulfilled under the most favorable conditions and that Resita will rank among the best in superior and good-quality steel. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, it is necessary to take very firm and determined action to implement the mining program, although I have not visited Anina. This old enterprise also has important tasks regarding deliveries of coking coal. You know well that we are still importing great amounts of coal. Therefore, everything must be done so that the miners in Anina and in the county, as well as the miners throughout the country, will honor their pledges and give the fatherland more coal, including coking coal, thus contributing to ensuring our country's energy self-sufficiency. [cheers, chants]

For all enterprises and for all the working people in Resita and Caras-Severin, the problems that were discussed at the joint plenum of the democratic forum of working people regarding better work quality and the improved quality and technical level of production must be a constant concern. In Resita and in the other enterprises in Caras-Severin, these problems are of particular significance when considering the highly technical products that are being manufactured here.

I also want to go back to the role played by the machine-builders, namely to deliver good-quality naval engines on schedule, to build engines with low horsepower and metal consumption. Therefore, we must see to it that Romanian products both in the iron and steel sector and in machine-building will be characterized by a technical and quality level that can compete with the best such products in the world. Dear comrades from Resita, do demonstrate the ability of the working people in Resita and of all our people to yield better quality products and to hold a front-ranking place in the world level in your sectors of activity. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to act with great determination to cut back on energy and material consumption, to implement the reduction programs set forth and to work out new means of further reducing both energy and material consumption, and to act to recoup and reuse materials, considering that we must thus ensure approximately 50 percent of the raw and other materials required to cut back considerably on imports paid for with free convertible hard currencies. This is of great importance for the progress of the overall economic activity and for increasing the national income, for the necessary means for further developing our socialist society, and for improving, on this basis, the material and cultural well-being of all our people -- the supreme goal of the party's policy and the essence of the socialist society we are building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to take measures to more forcefully increase labor productivity in all sectors, to increase economic efficiency and profitability in all units and sectors. Let us see to it that the production that is being achieved in all sectors in Resita and in the country will ensure maximum profitability and a constant increase in economic efficiency.

I have noted concern for this in all units. However, we still have great reserves in this respect, comrades. We must understand that in order to achieve the goals of our fatherland's development, increased efficiency and economic profitability, and all measures must be a constant concern of all working people, of the managerial councils, and of the party bodies and organizations. We must work together to ensure better production with maximum efficiency in order to create increasingly better conditions to raise the wealth of the Romanian nation as a whole. [cheers, chants]

In implementing these goals, all technical and research forces in Resita and the county must be involved with great determination, as must the education sector, all educational cadres -- both from secondary and higher education -- and the technical cadres from all units because only with the joint action and close cooperation of all these sides will we be able to fulfill the very important tasks for the development of all sectors under positive conditions.

We must also pay greater attention to improving the professional and technical level of workers, technicians and of all cadres and specialists. We must understand that the modern facilities in all units require increasingly better professional and technical training. With those facilities, comrades, we must produce even better machines. And this requires better training for all working people; the decisive force in achieving high quality products is represented by the workers, technicians, engineers, and the working people; they are the ones who implement the party programs, they are able to ensure better development and higher technology in all sectors.

This is why the improvement of technical and professional standards and the constant perfecting of knowledge is one of the most important requirements today for the victory of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we must also carry out an intensive political-educational and cultural activity to shape the revolutionary awareness of the new man -- master of his destiny, owner of everything that exists in our fatherland, end user, and active participant in implementing the overall program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Therefore, comrades, the political-educational work and the cultural activity are part and parcel of the work of shaping the new man -- a conscious builder of his free and independent future of well-being and happiness. [cheers, chants: "The party, Ceausescu, Romania"]

Dear comrades and friends, concerning ourselves with implementing the programs of our fatherland's development, we act with great determination to promote a policy of peace and cooperation with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system. We know that both our people and all peoples in the world are able to achieve their aspirations for development and well-being only under conditions of complete peace and security. This is why the fundamental problem of our time is to stop the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensuring lasting peace on our planet. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

We are firmly determined to intensify efforts aimed at cooperation with all forces and peoples in Europe and throughout the world to achieve this basic desideratum of peoples: to stop the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and to proceed to the withdrawal and destruction of existing ones. Europe does not need new nuclear weapons, of any kind; Europe needs the withdrawal and destruction of nuclear weapons under strict international supervision, general disarmament under international control, so that balance is ensured between the two sides, a balance achieved at the lowest level of armaments and not by developing new weapons.

We firmly advocate a united Europe based on respect for each nation's social system and independence and a Europe that will live in peace and cooperation, without any kind of nuclear weapons. [cheers, chants]

In this respect, we are struggling with all our strength to develop cooperation and friendship among the Balkan countries, to make this area one of peaceful cooperation, without any kind of nuclear weapons and without foreign military bases. We are also acting to put to a stop the current particularly difficult economic situation for the developing countries and generally to achieve broad cooperation among all countries in resolving the complex international economic problems.

We firmly advocate a new international economic order that will ensure smooth development for all peoples and primarily eliminate underdevelopment and ensure the socioeconomic progress of the poorly developed countries. [cheers, chants]

Romania is acting with great determination to stop the current military conflicts, to resolve all problems between countries by negotiations alone, and toward a complete renunciation of the use or threat of using force. This is in keeping with the interests of both the peoples involved in a conflict today and with the interests of peace and international cooperation. In implementing the general guidelines of our party and state policy, we are extensively developing relations with the socialist countries by placing special stress on cooperation with our neighbors, with the developing and nonaligned countries, and with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. In all our cooperation and in relations with all countries, we give priority to the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of force, and respect for each people's and each nation's right to free and independent development as they desire, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Mankind is currently facing very complex problems and very serious tensions. Despite all this, we are firmly convinced that the peoples and anti-imperialist forces everywhere can halt, through united action, the international trend toward a catastrophe and can signal a new and democratic trend in the international arena, the trend toward a new policy of peace and cooperation capable of ensuring the vital right of peoples to work, freedom, independence, life, and peace. [cheers, chants]

Our party, state, and people are firmly determined to fully contribute to implementing this new policy, ensuring the triumph of the noble ideals of international peace and cooperation, and building a better and more just world for all nations. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, I have already referred to the good impressions gained from my visit to various units and enterprises. However, here in Resita, too, I would like to express our satisfaction and joy over the most important assessment we could make during this visit, that is, the great enthusiasm with which the working people of the country are attaining their results. I have gained very good impressions from the meetings with the working people, where I could ascertain this great enthusiasm driving them in their entire activity as an expression of their trust in our party's domestic and foreign policy and of your determination to implement, in cooperation with all the people, the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society, raising our fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization, ensuring the victory of Communism, and strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

I have noted with great satisfaction that you, like the working people in Timisoara and all the people, give priority to the struggle for peace, thus expressing your desire to do everything to attain lasting peace. I have seen how much the children of Resita, like all the country's children, want to live in a world of peace and cooperation, without having to worry about a nuclear war in the future. This aspiration for peace that I have seen here, in Resita, and elsewhere in our country actually is the aspiration of all peoples and children everywhere. That is why, I assure you, dear comrades, all the people, and all our fatherland's children, that our party and government will do their best to contribute to attaining lasting peace in the world so that the children of our fatherland and of all the world may grow up healthy and not afraid of a nuclear war. We will spare no efforts to attain this goal; we will work in full unity with all our people and all peoples in the world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like again to express the conviction that all Resita working people, regardless of nationality, will firmly work in close unity under the leadership of party organizations to commendably fulfill this year's plan provisions and the 5-year plan. I express the conviction that Resita and Caras-Severin will play an ever more important part in the overall development of our socialist society, and I am sure that you will do everything to occupy a front-ranking place in the competition between counties. Although I have said it in other counties, too, I am going to say it again, that is, that you also have all the opportunities and area capable of occupying first place in this competition.

With this conviction, I wish you again ever greater success in your activity, life, and work as well as much health and happiness, dear comrades. [prolonged cheers, chants]

MATERIALS ON OPENING OF SIXTH UNCTAD SESSION

Session Begins

LD061219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Sixth UNCTAD, which is expected -- both by its participants and by the world public -- to provide answers to the problems posed by the present economic crisis, was formally declared open in the great hall of the Sava Center at 1100 today. The Sixth UNCTAD is attended by about 150 delegations from all parts of the world and by representatives of numerous international organizations and liberation movements.

The formal opening of the conference was also attended by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade Town Assembly; and other prominent personalities.

Antonio Bignone, president of Argentina, who is in Yugoslavia on an official visit, was also among the delegations attending today's formal opening. The opening of the Sixth UNCTAD was also attended by Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general.

The formal opening session of the Sixth UNCTAD was opened by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who, after welcoming the participants, said that the eyes of the world would be directed during the next 24 days toward Belgrade, toward the Sixth UNCTAD, which was expected to make possible a search for a way out of the present world crisis.

After this the participants in the gathering were greeted by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, who emphasized that the challenges which confronted the world today were terrifying and that for this reason the success of this UNCTAD was necessary, perhaps even imperative.

Pointing out the importance of the conference and thanking Yugoslavia for hosting it, Perez de Cuellar stressed that the "names of Yugoslavia and its great leader Tito are inseparably linked with the policy of nonalignment as an ideological and political force."

The participants in the Sixth UNCTAD were then greeted by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, who expressed the hope that the spirit of constructive work and dialogue based on equality would reign at the conference. He added that this was the only way to overcome the present extremely unfavorable international situation, which was an expression of the crisis of the entire system of political and economic relations.

The formal opening session of the Sixth UNCTAD ended after Spiljak's speech. UNCTAD's practical work will start this afternoon. At the afternoon session, which starts at 1500 hours, participants will elect the chairman of the session and then begin setting up the committees and working bodies in which UNCTAD's work, apart from the plenary session, will be done over the next 4 weeks. Four committees are to be set up today: raw materials, trade, monetary and financial questions, and a committee for the so-called "basket of other questions," such as technology transfer, transport, and so forth.

The work of the Sixth UNCTAD is being covered by about 800 correspondents from this country and abroad.

## Mojsov Opening Address

LD061535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Address by SFRY Federal Secretary of the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov to the 6 June morning session of the Sixth UNCTAD]

[Text] [no dateline as received] Comrade President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Comrades, esteemed delegates:

At this solemn moment today I have been given the special honor and privilege of greeting all (?members) of delegations and guests, on behalf of the Yugoslav Government to wish you all welcome and to express our confidence that your stay in the capital of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be pleasant, successful, and fruitful throughout the entire duration of this, the Sixth UNCTAD conference. At the same time, I express the wish that your efforts and exertions in the course of the work of the conference, which will start this afternoon, will mark a new historic turning-point in strengthening the role of the (?UNCTAD).

I welcome his Excellency Mr Bignone, president of Argentina, the representative of the country in which the recent ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 was held.

I welcome Mr Perez de Cuellar, the esteemed UN secretary general.

I have particular pleasure in welcoming Gamani Corea, secretary general of UNCTAD, and all his associates.

The UNCTAD member countries are meeting for the sixth time in the last 2 decades to seek solutions to the problems facing the world in economic relations, especially in the trade and development sphere. The world public has been very interested in each of the UNCTAD conferences held so far, for the most important international economic issues have always been on the agenda. Hopes for the work and final results of this sixth conference are now particularly marked, given the intensity and nature of the crisis gripping the world economy and given the gravity of the problems burdening international relations as a whole and international economic relations in particular.

During the next 24 days the eyes of the international public will be upon us. Our work will be followed attentively and, at the end, what we get done will be assessed primarily on the basis of the extent to which we succeed in improving the mutual atmosphere and readiness for negotiations and thereby open up ways of resolving acute international economic problems.

I hope that during your sojourn here you will have the opportunity to familiarize yourselves with the efforts which Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned and socialist community of equal nations and nationalities, is exerting to further its economic and social development. These efforts are an integral part of its attempts to make a contribution towards better understanding of the peoples and countries in the world and toward promoting their all-round and mutual cooperation.

Belgrade, our country's capital, which has for centuries stood at the crossroads of different civilizations and has so many times been conquered and destroyed in great conflicts and wars, just as it has been able in its turbulent history to settle accounts with anyone who encroached upon the freedom of our people, is still better able to give a warm welcome to its friends.

I hope that you will be able to take a little time from your daily duties to get to know Belgrade's historic legacy and feel the throbbing pulse of its population to discover that you are in a city which has a rich past and is at the same time a new city with an ever richer present. You may be sure that during the course of your stay you will enjoy the undivided hospitality of its citizens and of all the nations and nationalities throughout our socialist community.

The Sixth UNCTAD offers yet another opportunity to find, by means of joint and coordinated actions and steps -- on both the national and the international level -- a way out of the difficulties afflicting the entire international community, especially the developing countries, which due to specific historical circumstances have been unable to develop in an appropriately manner and therefore suffer and are the most afflicted.

The Yugoslav Government has done everything necessary and possible in a relatively short time to create the most favorable conditions possible for the fruitful work of the the conference. As the host of this gathering it will spare no efforts to ensure its successful conclusion.

We express the hope and confidence that you and all participants in the conference will contribute to ensuring that the outcome of this session accords with the aspirations and hopes of the international community.

You are all aware of the grave time in which we live and the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation but we are also sure that through joint efforts we can fulfill the hopes that ways out of the present crises can be found and paths opened up towards resolving the accumulated difficulties burdening the entire world.

Perez de Cuellar Address

NC061652 Paris AFP in English 1644 GMT 6 Jun 83

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (AFP) -- United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today said the challenges facing mankind could be met only through a high level of world economic growth, including vigorous development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

He told the opening session here of the Sixth UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD-6) that "one cannot foresee healthy recovery or growth" in the industrial world if developing countries' are relegated to a slow pace of development." Mr Perez de Cuellar said the world economy was at a "critical" juncture, which required "purposeful initiatives leading to action."

On one hand, he told some 3,000 delegates from about 160 countries, "we see the first signs of recovery in some industrial countries," but "serious questions continue to be raised over the breadth and durability" of this recovery, which would take time to spread to the developing world. On the other hand, the international community was faced with "longer term challenges" such as continued population growth in the Third World, "the plight of hundreds of millions suffering from hunger, a malnutrition and unemployment," and problems of structural adjustment in both developed and developing countries, he said.

Stressing the likelihood of a further strengthening of North-South interdependence, Mr Perez de Cuellar said the prosperity of the North's banking system now depends, to a significant extent, on developing countries' ability to service their debts out of growing incomes.

Likewise, industrial countries' ability to generate new employment would depend on "dynamic trade," which required market expansion in the developing countries -- "an important source of dynamism in the world economy."

The UN secretary general said UNCTAD-6 was faced with four "imperatives":

-- The adoption of "urgent measures to arrest the (economic) decline" and restore vigorous development in the Third World.

-- The need to see these measures "as an integral part of the efforts to revive the global economy," which would require more concerted action to bring down interest rates, reduce exchange rate volatility and contain protectionism while remaining "vigilant", against inflation.

-- The need to supplement international measures by adequate domestic policies, including policies to fight inflation, encourage investment and structural adjustment, and maintain fiscal and monetary balance.

-- To adapt and reform "the functioning and the rules of the game" on international institutions "to enable them to cope with the challenges of a perpetually evolving world situation."

Mr Perez de Cuellar said he felt urgent action was "particularly needed and feasible" in four interrelated areas:

-- Strengthening developing nations' liquidity position notably through the International Monetary Fund, including the possibility of a new allocation of Special Drawing Rights -- the IMF's reserve asset.

-- A boost to aid through multilateral bodies, particularly to low-income countries.

-- Strengthening and stabilizing commodity markets and the export earnings of developing countries, and

-- Halting and "rolling back" protectionist measures against developing countries.

He recalled the relationship between economic well-being and the peace and security of nations, adding that action was needed "to reduce tensions" to demonstrate governments' "capacity and determination" to solve common problems and "to offer a glimmer of hope to those hundreds of millions who today see no prospect except that of unemployment and continued deprivation."

## Spiljak Address

LD061216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0208 GMT 6 Jun 83

["Speech by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, at formal opening session of UNCTAD in Belgrade on 6 June" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Your excellencies, esteemed delegates, ladies and gentlemen, comrades: It is a special honor and it gives me great pleasure to welcome you on behalf of the SFRY. I wish you fruitful work, successful results, and a pleasant stay in our country.

I would particularly like to stress our satisfaction at the fact that during the Sixth UNCTAD session Yugoslavia will be visited by several heads of state or government who will take part in the conference. At this moment, I would particularly like to greet His Excellency Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, president of the friendly Republic of Argentina, the host country of the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77. We also highly esteem and welcome the presence of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. We are encouraged by the presence of a large number of high political officials and eminent representatives of international organizations. This is an obvious proof of the importance attached to this conference and also of the interest in its positive outcome. This is all the more important as we are meeting in exceptionally difficult international circumstances which confront the entire international community with a very serious test and choice.

By hosting the Sixth UNCTAD session the Yugoslav Government wishes to contribute to the efforts being made by the United Nations to strengthen peaceful cooperation on an equal footing on foundations which are in keeping with progress and with the legitimate interests of all the countries. By promoting bilateral relations and taking part in multilateral activity within the framework of the United Nations, in the Group of 77, and in the Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslavia strives for closer relations and understanding between peoples and countries in keeping with the UN Charter and, above all, on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the right of every people to make decisions freely and with no interference from outside on its own economic and social development. As a socialist, nonaligned, and developing country, Yugoslavia continues to pursue the policy founded by President Tito and thus consistently meets its international responsibility.

Yugoslavia will continue, as far as possible, to strive for the attainment of these goals by developing comprehensive economic relations and cooperation with the broadest circle of countries on all the continents and especially with developing countries.

Your excellencies, esteemed delegates, Yugoslavia expects that the Sixth UNCTAD Session, which is opening today, will take place in the spirit of constructive dialogue based on quality and that it will justify the exceptional importance attached to it by the international public.

The history of the United Nations shows that despite all the trials, crises, and conflicts, successes and failures, our organization has succeeded in constantly broadening the spheres of its fruitful activity. From time to time the United Nations has bent when exposed to threats, pressures, and force but has always remained a source of fresh inspiration and hope for a better and safer future for the world. [Words indistinct] in the aspiration of peoples and countries for freedom and independence, the United Nations has made a great contribution to political and economic emancipation in the world. On this road we continue to encounter powerful resistance from those who enjoy privileges and from exponents of relations based on inequality, the tough remnants of colonialism and racial discrimination, and various forms of foreign domination and exploitation. Many peoples have not yet realized their right to free development and to the enjoyment of the achievements of the scientific and technological process, which continue to be concentrated mainly in the developed regions. A large number of countries -- especially the least developed ones -- face the basic problems of existence. Inherited poverty, famine, and other difficult problems represent the tragic reality of life of millions of people in developing countries despite their great natural resources and untapped potentials. At the same time the world has never possessed greater possibilities for settling the priority problems of our time. The gap between the developed and developing countries, however, has not stopped widening together with the dangers which this spells for the entire international community. The extremely unfavorable economic situation is an expression of the crisis of the entire system of economic and political relations. There is a standstill in the settling of the main international problems which concern peace, security, disarmament, and economic development.

The deep roots of economic and political tension in the world have given rise to various manifestations of the policy of force, economic and political pressures and sanctions, foreign interference and interventions, to which numerous countries and peoples continue to be exposed. The blocs, ideological and other divisions, polarizations, and the raising of barriers encourage more and more numerous conflicts throughout the world. These divisions spur on those who compete for spheres of influence and thus also raise tension on a world scale, threatening the independence and security of especially small countries.

Despite the broadest aspirations for strengthening coexistence, detente, and international cooperation on an equal footing and on a universal basis, there are growing tendencies to rely on force and efforts to exploit disputes and international conflicts in order to gain strategic advantages and domination. The United Nations is often bypassed or an effort is made to push it into the background.

The greatest anxiety is caused by the increasingly intensified arms race, especially nuclear arms race, which spells unforeseeable danger to world peace and even to the very survival of mankind. Instead of increasing the use of available resources and potentials for economic development, vast funds are squandered on the production of arms. Is not the most serious warning sounded by the terrifying figure of over $600 billion spent on arms last year as compared with the very modest sum of $35 billion spent on public assistance to developing countries? It is indispensable that we all exert fresh efforts together to halt such a development which can only lead to a general catastrophe unless we change direction as soon as possible toward seeking agreements.

International economic problems are inseparably interwoven into the destiny of peace and security in the world. Solving these problems must therefore also be an integral part of the efforts the world must make at this decisive moment for international relations.

This conference is being held in conditions of serious disruptions and crises in the world economy and in international economic relations. The global recession has affected all spheres of economic life: Production is stagnating and last year world trade for the first time fell both in terms of value and in terms of volume, and this trend is continuing. There are already more than 30 million unemployed in the developed countries. Meanwhile, in developing countries unemployment is at such a level as to be practically immeasurable.

Not a single country has been spared by the economic crisis. However, we dare not lose sight for a moment of the fact that the incomparably greater burden of negative consequences of the crisis has fallen upon the developing countries.

The critical situation of the developing countries is reflected in a series of negative trends in the most vital economic areas. Prices of those raw materials exploited by the developing countries have fallen drastically. Increasingly marked protectionist policies are restricting access to markets for their industrial output. All this considerably reduces their export receipts. At the same time increased prices for equipment and technology, the very high level of indebtedness, and unprecedented rise in interest rates, along with increasingly difficult access to the international capital market, have brought the majority of developing countries into an almost hopeless situation. The problem of their liquidity has been exacerbated in the extreme, as has their ability to fulfill their obligation in regard to foreign debts. All this has halted their economic development, pushing the least developed countries to the very brink of survival.

The problem of the insupportable burden of debts of the developing countries stands out in particular among the aforementioned factors giving rise to this situation.

There is today general recongnition of the urgency and need for a rapid solution of this problem. The effects of all other measures, which must also be taken as soon as possible, will to a great degree depend on the ways and methods used to solve this problem. Solution of the problem of the indebtedness of developing countries should make possible the continuation of economic growth and development in an all-embracing, just, and multilateral framework.

The economic problems of the developing countries are not theirs alone in this world of growing interdependence. They are an integral part of world economic difficulties, and, above all, are the consequence of structural disturbances which are leading to an increasingly profound abyss between the developed and developing countries. These problems have, therefore, taken on global dimensions and require global solutions. A bold and important step forward was taken at the start of the 1970's in the United Nations, which awakened many expectations and stimulated numerous constructive initiatives, that is, the need to establish a new international economic order was recognized. These hopes have unfortunately not been realized. The deepening of the world economic crisis coincided with a general weakening of multilateral economic cooperation. Many useful suggestions found no response and many agreements which had already been concluded lost support or were not implemented. Global negotiations continue to be the framewrok for joint efforts aimed at changing international economic relations in accordance with the new requirements.

The interdependence of the economices of all countries and the mutual interrelation of economic problems is today more marked then ever before. This must, therefore, be the basic point of departure for every life-giving strategy of international economic cooperation. The mutual conditioning of economic growth is such that there can be no revival of the world economy unless developing countries take an active and equal part in that process. Every check on their development would wreck the prospects for the world economy as a whole. We are today directly witnessing these facts.

In order to overcome the present state of affairs it is necessary to solve problems in the mutually-linked areas of raw materials, trade, finance, and payments with the aim of development, in particular of the developing countries. Unless determined and urgent action is taken in that direction, we shall all the more rapidly approach a breakdown of the key elements of the system, especially in the area of finance and payments.

The creation of more favorable international conditions for development is for every country an essential prerequisite for the achievement of successful results in its own economic development. This is all the more so in that the developing countries have long since been no mere factor on the periphery, but rather a vital integral part of the world economy, something which we hope will find expression at this conference.

The nonaligned and other developing countries are increasingly successfully uniting their efforts on the basis of the principles of reliance on one's own forces and are developing all-round mutual cooperation in many economic and other spheres.

Indisputably, the time we live in is difficult, full of uncertainty, tension, and conflict.

Although we are not always in agreement in our assessments of the causes of the situation which has come about, we believe there is no dispute over the fact that we are confronted by the dilemma that we should not permit the fruits of creativity of the human mind in science and technology to be used for the goals of confrontation but, rather, that we should direct them for the wealth of the entire international community and for the peaceful aims of development and progresss of every people.

The challenge before us is all the greater in that there are as yet no signs that we are moving toward the changes necessary to drag the world out of permanent insecurity.

The hopes that we are indeed on the way to solving international economic problems, which were voiced at the Cancun meeting as well, have unfortunately not been fulfilled. It is, nevertheless, encouraging that these problems are gaining the attention they merit and that the voices of all those who perceive the need for broad, global initiatives adequate for the dimensions of the disruptions afflicting us, are resounding in more and more convincing tones.

The nonaligned countries have always attributed prime importance to international cooperation for development. At their very first summit conference in Belgrade in 1961 they initiated a process which led to the foundation of UNCTAD, in the work of which they have taken a continuous and active part.

An all-round analysis of international economic relations and problems was carried out at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in Delhi. This was clearly distinguished by a marked awareness that the problems involved are common to the entire international community and require global solutions through dialogue, on the basis of equality, between all countries. The conference proposed many specific and constructive initiatives and measures, in particular, urgent measures to revive the economic development countries and the world economy, as well as to begin global negotiations.

The ministerial meeting of developing countries held in Buenos Aires in preparation for the Sixth UNCTAD put forward a program of measures and in the same spirit summoned the developed countries to agreement and cooperation in order to facilitate achievement of the necessary results at the Belgrade conference.

We have noticed that at recent meetings of developed industrial countries the need for constructive efforts on the part of the international community to overcome the present recession and other economic difficulties, particuarly those burdening the developing countries, was expressed, and corresponding contributions are therefore also expected of this conference in this regard.

The socialist countries are known to have devoted great attention to the preparations for the Sixth UNCTAD, which demonstrates the importance attributed to it for solving the problems of the world economy.

Your excellencies, esteemed delegates, UNCTAD is generally considered to be an exceptionally important event in international economic relations. Through the coincidence of many circumstances, this conference will have a significant impact on both economic and political trends in the world. We hope that this impact will be positive, above all, in terms of meaningful solutions to the acute and long-term economic problems in the world.

I believe that this conference will succeed in putting forward a broad program of immediate measures in areas which are critically important for developing countries. In order for these measures to be fully effective, we must also devote attention to the structural factors at the roots of the present economic crisis.

Only in this way can the individual signs of economic recovery, which have recently been perceived, be gradually strengthened. We are, nevertheless, convinced that market oscillations cannot of themselves turn into a permanent and stable growth of the world economic, nor alter the profoundly inequitable situation of the developing countries in international economic relations.

I believe that we are all in agreement with regard to the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations. In this connection I wish to recall that the message from the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries contains an initiative for heads of state or government of all countries to participate in the 38th UN General Assembly session that all may work together to seek and find equal and just solutions to burning international problems, among which economic problems undoubtedly have the highest priority. Yugoslavia gives its full support to this initiative and is ready to contribute to its success in the common interest.

I should like to end this speech not only with good wishes but also with a sincere appeal for bold and far-sighted joint action. The tasks facing this important meeting are exceptionally difficult, but no one can solve them in our place -- least of all can they be solved by waiting for better times and a more favorable coincidence of international circumstances. I know that the serious differences in political and economic approaches of the participating countries cannot be ignored. I, nevertheless, believe that what unites us is stronger than that which divides us. Confrontation would be in profound contradiction to the true interests of each group of countries. It is our sincere hope that political realism will prevail. This means that together we shall come to grips with the most difficult problems and achieve such agreements as will facilitate effective action aimed at breathing life into the world economy, and especially aimed at development of the developing countries and building better and more just foundations for the broadest international cooperation.

I assure you that Yugoslavia, for its part, will exert the maximum efforts to a positive outcome of this conference, and at the same time I wish you much success in accomplishing your important and responsible mission.

## Mojsov Elected Session Chairman

LD061812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, was today, Monday, elected chairman of the 6th session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development here in Belgrade.

The outstanding Yugoslav politician, diplomat and publicist was born in 1920 and is a Macedonian by nationality. Mojsov became member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee in 1979 and was president of the LCY Presidency from October 1980 to October 1981. In his rich career as a diplomat, Mojsov served as Yugoslavia's ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1958 to 1961, to Austria (1967-1969) and permanent representative to the U.N. (1969-1974). He also was president of the 1977-1978 U.N. 32d General Assembly Session and was president of the U.N. General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament.

## Mojsov Afternoon Address

LD061420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0837 GMT 6 Jun 83

["Lazar Mojsov's Speech at Opening of Sixth UNCTAD Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 June (TANJUG) -- Mr Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Secretary General of UNCTAD, esteemed guests, allow me first to express my cordial gratitude for my election as chairman of the Sixth UNCTAD Session. I consider the honor which you have bestowed on me and the trust shown in me, above all, not only as a great obligation for me personally, but as a sign of recognition extended to the country which I represent.

From its creation the SFRY has striven within the limits of its possibilities to contribute to the constant promotion of international economic and political relations and to the development and consolidation of the United Nations and its place and role in the world. In this, UNCTAD occupies a special, prominent place as one of the broadest forums of the United Nations, which has already made a major historical contribution to settling international economic problems and democratizing international relations in general.

During the nearly 20 years of its existence, UNCTAD has played an enormous role in comprehending and understanding the deep changes that have taken place in today's world. UNCTAD has been preoccupied with the process of emancipation, especially in world economy and international economic relations, with the affirmation of numerous new principles and mechanisms of international economic cooperation, and their implementation in dependence on the existing conditions and the political readiness of this organization's member countries.

Being an integral part of the UN system, UNCTAD has shared the fate of the world organization. There have been periods dominated by encouraging signs, but there have also been periods of unfulfilled expectations.

However, UNCTAD sessions have always represented an exceptional event in the field of international economic cooperation and have been recorded as a most important contribution in the process of resolving the individual problems that confront the world economy and, in particular, the developing world.

Unlike those that preceded it, this conference is being held in considerably more difficult and less favorable international political and economic conditions. Consequently, the tasks before us are more complex and our responsibility is greater.

There are regrettably few encouraging signs indicating that we shall follow the road of cooperation and detente instead of the road of confrontation, the road of peaceful settling of conflicts instead of the road of force. On the contrary, we are witness to the irrational arms race, to the multiplication of conflicts and crises and to the increasingly critical exacerbation of the world economic situation.

So unfavorable a development of international political and economic relations, accompanied by spending on arms which is 20 times as high as assistance for the development of developing countries, makes it more difficult to tackle problems of vital interest for all countries. Among these problems economic issues undoubtedly have the highest priority.

The world economic crisis has assumed global proportions. All countries are affected, but one must not lose sight of the fact that difficulties are disproportionately greater and often extremely pressing in those countries which by historical circumstances have been kept at the lower level of economic development.

Esteemed delegates, we are well aware of all the facts on the current state of the world economy, and especially on the difficult position of the developing countries, particularly the least developed. This is reflected, among other things, in the voluminous documentation prepared by the UNCTAD Secretariat, headed by Gamani Corea, to whom we also owe particular gratitude for the numerous instances of his personal involvement in the efforts to explain the motives and aims of the conference.

I am also convinced that this conference's material, work, and total results will be put to beneficial use in the valuable analyses prepared by other UN organs and institutions.

It is up to us to perceive the important aspects of the assessments pointed out to us in all the documents before us. The documents point out that the state of the world economy is extremely worrisome, that the position of the developing countries is increasingly insupportable and that any further continuation of such a situation would be intolerable and fraught with numerous dangers.

I believe that we are all in agreement that the way out of the present difficulties does not and cannot lie in passively awaiting the outcome of this crisis and its consequences. On the contrary, these difficulties should serve as a stimulus for exerting all efforts toward overcoming this deep economic crisis. Conditions should be created through appropriate international measures and actions for continuous growth and recovery of the world economy and, in particular, for accelerated development of the developing countries.

Any other alternative would have unforseeable negative consequences both in the economic sphere and in international relations as a whole. The results of this conference will therefore have broader influence and will to a great degree determine the international climate in the immediate period ahead.

The plea for joint, global solutions is not founded upon altruism. In the conditions of growing interdependence of the modern world, such an approach is in line with the interests of all countries. No country, regardless of the size and level of its economic development, nor any group of countries, can extricate itself from the difficulties in isolation. No country or group of countries can ensure long-term development and prosperity in isolation. Therefore, the world community as a whole -- developed and developing countries -- must take an active part in finding joint solutions. Every country is expected to make its contribution in accordance with its possibilities and its economic potential and capacities.

Although the experiences of recent years are not a source of encouragement, efforts are in evidence on the part of all those who perceive the need for joint actions corresponding to the dimensions of the disruptions afflicting us.

The Seventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries held in Delhi recently placed in the foreground the need for measures to be adopted urgently with the aim of renewal and constant development of the developing countries and thereby of the world economy as a whole. The conference expressed the hope that the Sixth UNCTAD Session would adopt the most specific measures and programs in this respect.

Other international forums, conferences, and meetings of the most responsible statesmen in the world, after Delhi, expressed the same hopes with the aim of overcoming the world's economic difficulties.

I hope that all this prompts you to conclude that assessments are coming to a head on the need for changes and on the opportunities for an all-embracing and coherent program of actions and measures on the international and national level to be built upon this. The conference beginning here today represents the sole opportunity for this conclusion to find reflection in practical results and in a constructive atmosphere such as will, we hope, predominate here.

I am sure that to this end we will all exert together all possible efforts and formulate a program of action which will correspond to the legitimate interests of all countries.

In order to fulfill such arrangements, this program should encompass extremely urgent measures that are critically important for the developing countries, as well as agreements on long-term undertakings to restructure the world economy and international economic relations, aimed at accomplishing a new and more just system of international economic relations.

The preparations which have been carried out for this conference offer a good basis for its fruitful work. For the first time the developing countries, gathered together in the Group of 77, have by means of their platform from Buenos Aires enabled all other countries to familiarize themselves with the proposals contained in this platform long before the start of the conference itself.

I expect that other countries as well will submit their proposals. This will make it possible to be quicker in perceiving alternatives in the process of arriving at the most acceptable solutions.

It is also very important that during the preparations for this session the governments of all countries stressed their political readiness to approach discussions and efforts to find solutions in a constructive manner by taking into account the common and individual interests of all the participating countries.

Without shutting our eyes to the differences that exist among us, I call on you to concentrate primarily on those foundations and elements that unite us -- as was stressed by the president of the SFRY Presidency at this morning's inaugural session -- and to do our best to find the way to joint agreement-seeking and cooperation.

Esteemed delegates, participation in this conference by prominent statesmen from all the regions of the world confirms its exceptional importance. I believe that this will encourage us to strive toward achieving successful results.

I wish to greet the highest representatives of all the specialized agencies and organs, and organizations in the UN system and other international organizations and institutions and to express the conviction that their participation will provide valuable help and will benefit the conference.

Also encouraging, as well as natural, is the great interest shown by the world public in our work here, because this work concerns the interests and destiny of the broadest strata of population of all the countries of the world. I am convinced that the presence of a large number of representatives from the media will make possible a comprehensive and universal reporting of our work. A contribution is also certain to be made to this by representatives of numerous nongovernmental organizations that have achieved significant results through their involvement and at the cost of great efforts and which have contributed to the efforts to promote international solidarity and cooperation.

Esteemed delegates, I expect that in performing my duty I shall enjoy the full cooperation of all the delegates, so that together we can help the conference achieve the most favorable results possible in the interest of all.

Allow me to express the conviction that we shall be given firm and reliable support by the very competent and efficient UNCTAD Secretariat and the other numerous services. For the success of the conference it is of particular importance that our work as a whole and our manner of reaching accord be open. We shall ensure this by respecting the principle of free attendance at the meetings of working bodies by all delegations interested in doing so.

Esteemed representatives of governments and international organizations, dear friends, in conclusion I should like once more to express the hope that this conference will take place in the spirit of constructive cooperation and respect for each other's interests and that it will be aimed at realizing great and noble goals, which are expected of it by the international community as a whole and especially by that part of it which is today exposed to the greatest difficulties but is not losing hope for a better tomorrow.

I take the liberty, with the best intention, once more to call on you to make every effort to enable our conference to live up to the difficult challenges facing us.

UNCTAD DELEGATES MEET WITH SFRY OFFICIALS

Spiljak, Bignone Hold Talks

LD061547 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, President of the SFRY Presidency, and Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, president of Argentina, held talks this morning on Yugoslav-Argentine relations and the international situation. Taking part in the talks were, on the Yugoslav side, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; and, on the Argentine side, Juan Aguirre Lanari, minister for foreign relations and worship; and Jorge Wehbe, minister of economy.

In the talks both sides stressed that good relations exist between the two countries but that there is room for growth in cooperation in various spheres, primarily the economic one. President Bignone informed the Yugoslav side about internal developments in Argentina, or, as he put it, "the internal process underway to move from a military to a constitutional government." He underscored that Argentina's foreign policy is constant and that no changes should be expected. "Argentina's policy is peace-loving and seeks to resolve conflicts through peaceful means on the basis of noninterference and nonintervention," President Bignone said.

Minister for Foreign Relations and Worship Aguirre Lanari acquainted the Yugoslav side with the Argentine-Chilean dispute over the Beagle Channel, noting that in spite of this "the two countries have good relations."

Yugoslavia played a pioneering role in the Nonaligned Movement, in which President Tito occupied a special place, President Bignone stressed. He went on to stress that Argentina is now endeavoring to play as active a role as possible in the Nonaligned Movement.

Emphasizing that at the international economic level, Yugoslavia and Argentina favored just solutions to alleviate the situation of developing countries, Mika Spiljak stressed the importance of UNCTAD in the search for such solutions. He went on to say that Yugoslavia is developing good relations with all countries without exception, and mentioned Yugoslav efforts in developing cooperation with neighboring countries.

At present economic questions, together with the preservation of peace and disarmament, constitute the priority problems in international relations, Mika Spiljak said.

The Yugoslav-Argentine summit talks will continue on 8 June.

## Planinc, Perez de Cuellar Meet

LD062313 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2223 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG) -- Pointing to the gravity of the world economic crisis, Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar today, Monday, stressed the need for all countries to join their efforts toward overcoming the existing situation.

During their meeting here in Belgrade today, Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar stressed their hope that the Sixth UNCTAD will strongly stimulate the seeking of joint solutions. During their talk, Planinc and De Cuellar paid much of their attention to the concern-giving general situation in the world, lack of detente and higher tension, with De Cuellar particularly mentioning U.N. efforts towards stopping the arms race.

Planinc and De Cuellar underlined the non-aligned countries' great role in stopping danger-fraught developments and in ensuring peace and cooperation in the world.

De Cuellar voiced his satisfaction with having the 6th UNCTAD being held just in Yugoslavia and underlined the importance of the support Yugoslavia always had extended to the U.N. in solving major world problems.

## Planinc Receives Brazil's Guerreiro

LD062356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc on Monday received Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who is on a visit to Yugoslavia with his aides. In friendly discussion, Planinc and Guerreiro considered the most important questions of bilateral cooperation and [words indistinct] successful development.

In economic cooperation, they urged, it is necessary to make fresh efforts, especially on the part of businessmen, to establish in which areas and by which products its advancement is possible.

The two countries' economic progress in recent years, it [word indistinct], is a sound foundation for accelerated expansion of bilateral trade, especially in view of current economic relations in the world.

Planinc and Guerreiro discussed the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade and expressed the conviction that it would make a significant contribution to the revival of world economy and create an atmosphere which will encourage the resolution of the most pressing problems with especially severe effects on the developing countries.

## Meetings With Other Officials

LD062143 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1943 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov today, Monday, met with Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Allan MacEachen, who heads the Canadian delegation to the Sixth UNCTAD. In the ensuing talk, views were exchanged on international economic relations and Yugoslav-Canadian cooperation.

Yugoslav Deputy Premier Zvone Dragan gave a luncheon for Alan MacEachen today.

Mojsov also met with Norweigian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray, who heads the Norwegian delegation to the Belgrade UNCTAD. The mutual readiness further successfully to develop the traditionally friendly bilateral relations was underlined in the ensuing talks.

Views were also exchanged on some international questions, especially in connection with the situation in Europe.

Yugoslav Foreign [Trade] Secretary Milenko Bojanic today met with Bulgarian Deputy Premier Andrey Lukanov who heads the Bulgarian delegation to the 6th UNCTAD.

### Japan's Abe Arrives

LD062227 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 06 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived here today for an official and friendly visit in Yugoslavia.

While in Yugoslavia Minister Abe, who is heading a delegation of his country to UNCTAD Six, will have talks on the promotion of bilateral relations and current questions of joint interest with Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov. Minister Abe will also be received by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak and by President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc.

## MORE ON DUBROVNIK TALKS WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN

### Expectations Outlined

AU031638 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 83 p 5

[Zivojin Todorovic article "More Perfect Forms of Cooperation Necessary"]

[Summary] "Direct talks between more than 120 American bankers and officials of multinational companies and leading industries and about 230 Yugoslav businessmen have opened in Dubrovnik. This time, in contrast to the eight such meetings in the past, certain recommendations should be expected about more essential changes in the past practice of economic cooperation between the United States and Yugoslavia." This cooperation has mostly been of a classical type, and the United States has been our leading partner abroad in this respect, with nearly 30 joint investment projects agreed upon. This obviously does not mean that all opportunities for a stronger advancement of cooperation have been used up, especially as regards the U.S. engagement in financing Yugoslav industry's purchases of producer goods for producing commodities for third markets.

Therefore, instead of a classical bilateral commodity trade and the imports of American capital, we would gradually turn to more effective forms of cooperation with U.S. companies, since Yugoslav industry, in a number of branches, represents a worthy partner. It possesses the most up-to-date technology, top experts, highly skilled workers, and a cheap labor force.

"According to its geographic position and its openness in international cooperation, Yugoslavia represents an ideal partner in trade between the economy of the United States and the developing countries, as well as the East European socialist countries."

Realizing this possibility would guarantee long-term cooperation, which is of certain interest for both countries and should not mean abandoning existing regular commodity trade and financial cooperation.

American banks and the economy in general could help activate the insufficiently utilized capacities in our country now when the situation with the producer goods supplies is difficult.

During the last decade, up to 1977, our mutual commodity trade had an even rate of increase. Then a decrease in our exports began which was at its greatest last year, totaling $311 million -- $76 million less than in the prior year. Our imports, mainly of producer goods and equipment, were then $847 million; therefore, the percentage of imports paid for by exports was only 37 percent.

Our exports of furniture account for the greatest part of the total exports to the United States. Last year it totaled about $90 million and is planned to increase to $120 million this year. Last year's exports of food totaled $43 million, crystal glassware $10 million, and footware $30 million, and there are good prospects for increasing them. "It can be believed that the businessmen in Dubrovnik will prepare a more secure basis for new cooperation trends by acquainting themselves with all other possibilities, primarily to increase our exports."

## Financial Cooperation Discussed

AU031640 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jun 83 p 2

[M. Beus report]

[Text] Dubrovnik, 31 May -- On the second day of the meeting of American and Yugoslav businessmen, the Section for International Banking Cooperation held a session at which it analyzed the past cooperation between Yugoslav and American banks and financial institutions. It discussed problems which accompany this cooperation, as well as the views on how to advance and expand it. Mutual readiness was shown to complete the "package" of financial aid in order to realize the stabilization program soon and to find solutions for some open issues in the meantime. Also stressed was the readiness of American banks for an additional engagement of funds, not included in this "package," for financing the exports of Yugoslav goods and services, as well as for the imports of producer goods and raw materials.

Forms of cooperation in financing Yugoslav exports to third countries were especially discussed, with American banks giving concrete proposals. One proposal was that Yugoslav businessmen examine the possibility of founding a banking institution outside Yugoslavia (in London or Paris) which would deal exclusively with financing exports.

The Export-Import Bank proposed a model of cooperation with Yugoslav commercial banks in financing imports of producer goods and raw materials from the United States under more favorable terms, and with guarantees to American exporters provided by specialized agencies of this bank.

The Yugoslav side raised the question of the possibility of refinancing specific projects which would have to be a normal form of cooperation with American banks. As regards the projects whose construction has been delayed for various reasons, it was agreed to discuss problems separately -- project by project -- and to continue talks on concrete projects.

## Meeting Concludes

AU061814 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 83 p 7

[Text] Dubrovnik, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- The ninth annual meeting of the Yugoslav Chamber for Promoting Economic Cooperation with the United States and the American-Yugoslav Economic Council, attended by about 150 American and more than 300 Yugoslav political, economic, and banking experts, concluded in Dubrovnik today.

At the concluding plenary session, reports on the sessions of five working groups were submitted, from which several essential conclusions can be drawn.

The Zurich package of support for the Yugoslav economy, which includes the governments of 15 countries and almost 600 banks from a number of countries in the world and which should take concrete shape this month, is undoubtedly evidence of the great confidence Yugoslavia enjoys in the world. Taking this into consideration, the revival of commodity trade between Yugoslavia and the United States should also be expected, by increasing our exports to the American market. A new joint commission, which is to be formed, will pay special attention to this in the future.

The important conclusion was also reached that financing of Yugoslav imports of raw materials and spare parts by American firms and banks will be intensified, and that both sides will make special efforts so that the validity of the preferential system in exporting to the United States is extended beyond 1985.

At the end of today's session, representatives of both sides positively assessed the ninth meeting and stressed as the most pleasant news the fact that Yugoslav exports to the United States at the beginning of this year had increased considerably. Bozin Jovanovic also said this in his statement for the press. He said that our industry has been able to increase deliveries to the American market.

## LCY PRESIDIUM CABLES USSR ON PELSHE DEATH

AU070915 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 83 p 2

[TANJUG report]

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent a telegram to the CPSU Central Committee with expressions of condolences on the occasion of the death of Arvid Pelshe, for many years a distinguished leader of the CPSU, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the Party Control Committee.

## ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

AU011412 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 83 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- At the conclusion of the 4-day talks, the presidents of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the SFRY and Libya, Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning of the Libyan General People's Committee, yesterday signed the protocol on the sixth session of the joint committee which was held in Belgrade from 25 to 29 May.

This document defines the forms of economic cooperation especially in the construction industry, agriculture, the oil and energy industries, industrial production, and trade as well as the forms of financial-banking and scientific-technical cooperation.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF LESOTHO'S JONATHAN

LD251533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0838 GMT 25 May 83

["Joint Communique" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- The joint communique on the visit by Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, to the SFRY was released today simultaneously in Belgrade and Maseru.

The official communique says, among other things:

"At the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 23 to 25 May 1983.

"Federal Executive Council President Planinc and Prime Minister Jonathan conducted a thorough exchange of views on bilateral relations and cooperation and on the current international situation.

"Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Prime Minister Jonathan. Both sides discussed the development of bilateral cooperation and principal international issues.

"Separate talks were held between Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Executive Council Commission for Cooperation (?With Developing Countries) Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Evaristus Sekhonyana, minister of planning, employment, and economic affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho. They carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on bilateral cooperation in the areas of agriculture, water economy, light industry, scientific-technical cooperation, trade exchange, geology and mining.

"During its stay in Belgrade, the delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho called on the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. Minister Sekhonyana had talks with Marjan Rozic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

Prime Minister Jonathan and members of his party visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and placed flowers on Tito's grave. He also visited the Monument to the Unknown Soldier on Mount Avala, planted a tree of peace in Friendship Park and visited the Maize Institute in Zemun Polje and the Beograd Agricultural Kombinat."

The prime minister's associates also took part in the talks.

The communique goes on to say:

"The two sides noted with pleasure that bilateral relations are developing successfully and that Prime Minister Jonathan's visit and the talks between the two delegations have provided significant encouragement and fresh initiatives for the further promotion of mutual cooperation. The two sides paid special attention to the development and promotion of economic cooperation. Mutual interest in promoting economic relations was confirmed and full support was given to the initiatives of both countries for Yugoslav work organizations to become involved in the Lesotho development program.

"The possibilities for our organizations of associated labor to become involved in the development of agriculture, agroindustry, mining, water economy, electroindustry, fishing, crafts, and other areas were discussed in concrete terms. Both countries also expressed their interest in carrying out multilateral cooperation in the projects of the regional organization -- the Conference for Cooperation of Economic Development of the South of Africa.

"It was noted with satisfaction that bilateral scientific-technical cooperation is developing successfully and the interest in its further promotion was confirmed, especially in the area of training cadres from Lesotho.

"The two sides also discussed the possibility of opening permanent diplomatic missions in Belgrade and Maseru.

"After the conclusion of the visit a protocol was signed on talks on bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

"Current international issues were discussed during the bilateral talks. It was noted that the aggravation of international relations is reflected in all areas of international life. It was pointed out that international peace and security are seriously threatened because of the recourse to the policy of force, interference, and pressure, and because of the attempt to impose foreign interests and solutions on independent countries.

"The two sides stressed the need to take urgent measures and actions in order to revive detente, to prevent further negative developments in the world and to remove all aspects of foreign pressure leading to a situation of instability in specific countries and areas. They stressed the importance of respecting the principle of peaceful coexistence and of the consolidation of the role of the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement in preserving international peace and security.

"In expressing their satisfaction over the success of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference, the two sides highly appraised the results of the conference which strengthened the unity of the nonaligned countries and created the conditions for their more dynamic activity in international relations on the basis of the common denominator of respect and the application of the principles of the policy of nonalignment.

"The two sides noted that the nonaligned conference in New Delhi strengthened the confidence of the nonaligned countries regarding the preservation of their independence and free development and also regarding their continuous resistance to the pressure by the forces of imperialism, colonialism, racism, hegemonism, and the blocs. Special emphasis was placed on the importance of the adoption of the 'Delhi message' which demands joint resolute action to resolve strategic problems. The two sides confirmed their active involvement with other nonaligned countries for the implementation of the positions and decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Conference.

"The two sides paid special attention to the situation in Africa. In assessing that the African countries are going through a very complex period of struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism and all forms of foreign domination, racism, and apartheid, the two sides fully supported this struggle and African countries' efforts to overcome as soon as possible their economic dependence and to secure the conditions for their full emancipation and identity. In this context the special role of the OAU was stressed and full support was expressed for its struggle to completely free Africa and to resolve African problems on the principles of the OAU and United Nations Charters.

"The two sides vehemently denounced the racist regime in South Africa for its frequent aggressions against neighboring countries and for the establishment of continual tension and destabilization in the area of southern Africa. They particularly denounced the racist regime in South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its refusal to accept UN resolutions and refusal to recognize the right of the people of that country to freedom and independence.

"The two sides consider the minority government of the racist regime in South Africa to be fully responsible for the threats to the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Lesotho. They vehemently denounced all military incursions, economic sabotage, and subversion carried out by South Africa on Lesotho's territory. They also categorically denounced the latest armed attack by the racist regime of South Africa on Maputo, capital of the independent and nonaligned People's Republic of Mozambique, and expressed solidarity and full support for the people of Mozambique in defense of their national independence and sovereignty.

"The Yugoslav side expressed its solidarity and support for the people and Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho in its steadfast resistance to apartheid and the policy of Bantustanization pursued by South Africa. It again expressed its deep condolences over the loss of innocent lives of Lesotho citizens during the barbaric act carried out by the racists of South Africa in December of last year.

"Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Dr Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho confirmed their full support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of their own legitimate representative -- SWAPO. They stressed the need for on even more active involvement of the international community in bringing pressure on South Africa to unconditionally accept and implement UN resolutions on Namibia.

"In denouncing the policy of the South African regime, Yugoslavia and Lesotho expressed solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa against the system of apartheid and racism in their country. At the same time the two sides paid tribute to the frontline states for their unselfish support in the struggle for the liberation of the south of Africa, appealing for support and assistance by the international community in the solution of problems which are a consequence of the aggressive policy of the Pretoria regime and of colonial relations in that region.

"Expressing their concern over the development of events in the Middle East due to the continued Israeli aggressive policy the two sides pointed out the need for a comprehensive solution of the crisis in order to bring about lasting and stable peace in that area which can be attained by recognizing the sovereign rights of the Palestinian people and by recognizing its legitimate representative -- the PLO.

"Regarding the question of other focal points of crises in other areas, such as Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Korea and Central America, the two sides supported the initiatives and efforts with peaceful means and through negotiations between the interested parties to devise solutions in keeping with the UN Charter and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

"The two sides paid special attention to a review of the international economic situation and expressed their concern over the deep crisis of the world economy and over the increasingly difficult position of the developing countries, especially the least developed ones.

"The two sides confirmed their readiness to become involved in actions by nonaligned and other developing countries regarding the establishment of a new international economic system, in keeping with the decisions of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi. In this context they made a positive evaluation of the meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires and the importance of the Sixth UNCTAD Conference in Belgrade which should contribute to the intensification of dialogue between the developed and nondeveloped world and to a revival of the world economy.

"Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Dr Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, informed each other in detail about developments in the two friendly nonaligned countries. They noted with satisfaction that all the conditions exist for further consolidation and overall development of mutual cooperation, in which respect this visit is especially important. In this context the need and the usefulness of the development of closer cooperation between the political and social organizations of the two countries were pointed out.

"The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the visit and with the talks which again confirmed the traditional friendship between Yugoslavia and Lesotho. It was noted that successful cooperation between the two nonaligned countries is in the interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Lesotho, and of progress and peace in the world.

"Dr Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, expressed his cordial thanks to Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and to the friendly nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, for the warm welcome and for the exceptional attention accorded to him personally and to the members of the delegation.

"Dr Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho invited the president of the Federal Executive Council to visit Lesotho. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed in due course."

'SOLIDARITY' CONFERENCE WITH PALESTINIANS OPENS

AU031832 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jun 83 p 7

[B. Knezevic Zabcic report]

[Summary] Zagreb, 31 May -- "Opening an international conference of solidarity with the Palestinian people today in the congress hall at the Zagreb Fair, Darinka Puskaric, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, emphasized in her greetings address: 'There will be no and can be no peace in the Middle East unless a just solution is found for the Palestinian people. Just like all other peoples of the world, the Palestinians have the right to their own state, and no agreements between big powers can or may deprive them of this right. The Yugoslav peoples, 'Darinka Pusaric continued, 'have been always on the side of the Palestinians and their justified demands, just as they have always supported all justified demands of other peoples in the struggle for independence, autonomy, and integrity.'"

Representatives of some 80 European, Asian, African, Latin American, and Australian youth and student organizations attended the opening of the 2-day conference of solidarity, which was organized by the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and the General Union of Palestinian Students.

Speaking at the conference, Dragan Ilic, president of the Presidium of the Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, said that the idea of organizing an international conference of solidarity with the Palestinian people was born at the time of Israel's latest aggression against Lebanon and represents the expression of a spontaneous orientation of young people to a more active involvement in defending freedom, peace, and progress. Ni'man 'Uwaynah, deputy chairman of the General Union of Palestinian Students, pointed out at the conference that the Palestinian revolution, since its inception in 1965, has been the main rampart of the Arab struggle against American and Zionist imperialism. He also thanked the Yugoslav peoples for their assistance and support to the Palestinian people in the struggle for their existence.

This morning, several thousand young people participated in the "march of solidarity" through the streets of Zagreb to the congress hall at the Zagreb Fair.

ALBANIAN USAGE OF LITERATURE DISCUSSED

AU031727 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jun 83 p 2

[Report on Skopje Radio and Television commentary entitled "In Spiritual Darkness," carried by Skopje Radio and Television 30 May]

[Text] "A physical and spiritual slavery prevails in Albania," according to Albanian poet Qamil Hajdini, who has recently fled the country. These words of a poet who fled from his homeland are a tragic confession also in the name of others who are suffering in Albania's prisons. As was said at the beginning of a commentary by the Albanian section of Skopje Radio and Television broadcast the night before last, these testimonies -- who knows for how many times -- confirm what the whole world knows about this Stalinist fortress.

After noting that since the Eighth AWP Congress literature has, so to speak, been put by decree into the service of state propaganda and been transformed into a means for implementing political goals, the author adds that the history of postwar culture in Albania notes a number of campaigns by Enver's regime against culture and its people. The first to suffer from these campaigns were doctors of the humanistic sciences, who were slandered only because they studied in capitalist countries before the war. The Institute for Albanological Studies in Tirana, noted for its successes in the field of linguistics and literary historiography in the prewar period, suddenly fell apart after liberation.

Political purges embraced the entire superstructure. Cultural workers, together with ministers of culture and education, were proclaimed "renegades" overnight; many were also physically liquidated. Certain themes, in which an apology of nationalist euphoria dominated, were adjusted following the Eighth AWP Congress.

"The party leadership holds in its hands a complete monopoly over truth and the fate of the arts and literature and rules out any idea of critical dialogue."

Enver's view of history, exclusively as an individual recollection, also prevails in prose. The authors of political novels or novels dealing with daily themes suffer the greatest troubles. When winds blow in Albanian politics that are different from those that blew when a novel was written, it is necessary to prepare a new version of the same novel. In the new version of Ismail Kadare's "The Winter of Great Isolation" -- a novel of exclusively political content -- enemies and a new version of the murder of Mehmet Hoxha, who is described in the first version as Enver Hoxha's most loyal associate, have already been fabricated. These are some of the characteristic examples that demonstrate that the Albanian political leadership, in its attempts to consolidate the

"front of stabilization," calls for the assistance of culture and literature which, accepting the metaphors of nationalism, distort their substance and impoverish their contents. As is said at the conclusion of the commentary by the Albanian section of Skopje Radio and Television, they remain, as such, only as the entertainment and spiritual sustenance of Enver's supporters, as well as for political emigrants dispersed throughout the world, with whom the regime in Tirana not long ago also began to flirt through literature.

## DRAGAN DISCUSSES FEATURES OF ECONOMIC POLICY

AU061832 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 83 p 3

[Article by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council: "Inevitable Radical Turns"]

[Excerpts] In the economic policy for this year we attempted to approach more radically the implementation of some key tasks of the stabilization program that were believed to be necessary and amenable to immediate implementation.

In fact, this is only the beginning of what has to be done. If this year we do not implement the agreed and set targets and tasks, which objectively are very ambitious, we risk the situation in 1984 and the following year being even more difficult. Obviously, deep conflicts and even social conflicts inevitably arise in our turning toward implementing stabilization and adjusting to the sharp business conditions. If we do not organize well enough to parry these conflicts and counter the resistance and inertia of the old views, it is easily possible that the stabilization program will experience the same fate as the economic reform did 18 years ago, but this time the consequences -- not only material, but also negative political ones -- will be worse.

### Three Interdependent Channels

When preparing in the Federal Executive Council the implementation of the longterm program of economic stabilization, we proceeded from the premise that it will be carried out in three interdependent channels:

First, in the current economic and development policy and all its instruments, which is to say from the self-managing and social plans up to the economic policy instruments and measures.

Second, in the implementation and improvement of the economic system and its machinery, for after the adoption of the Associated Labor Act we carried out some systemic solutions only half way, and those that were fully adopted could not be successfully tested in practice.

Third, in the development and enhancement of the unified Yugoslav market and the advancement of overall organization and efficiency of associated labor, from the basic cells up to the production complexes.

### Hardheaded Law

What are the general prerequisites for revision of the medium-term plans?

First, the iron prerequisite from which all those drafting plans should proceed is that for a few years to come we must reckon with a net outflow of accumulation to foreign countries because of our regular repayment of the foreign debt.

If we do not wish to abandon ourselves to the uncontrolled force of deficit financing of all kinds of spending, if we decide for the anti-inflationary road, the foregoing is a hardheaded law that tells us that in a year in which the social product equals 100 and the inevitable outflow of resources to foreign countries equals 6, what remains for domestic consumption equals 94. This is not and will not be easy to implement. Just remember that for years we were spending more than we produced.

The second prerequisite is that the overall foreign liquidity of the country should be based on an incessant increase of exports to the convertible currencies area at a rate of at least 20 percent per year until 1985. In the remaining years of this decade it is probably possible that we will be satisfied with a somewhat lower rate of increase in exports. To simplify matters, the structure of the social product has declined for 10 years, but now we are entering an era in which it should rise, not only because of the balance of payments and liquidity but also because of overall development, particularly since we have reached and even exceeded the limit of what is materially possible in import limitation.

Third, our further development demands a consistent implementation of the policy of rational spending in all fields, or rather a policy of enhancing the overall accumulation ability of the economy. This presupposes a policy of rational distribution of income and net income between accumulation and consumption.

Fourth, a rational exploitation of all capacities and potentials and their modernization, primarily those which give priority to exports, is also an essential task before us.

Fifth, considering that we have not yet made a serious cut in the overall consumption patterns, it is obvious that we will have to do it for the sake of modernization and because of the shortage of our own accumulation.

Sixth, we are also facing the need to implement a socially more rational employment policy, which, among other things, will proceed from the requirements of a conscious slowdown in the process of reducing the agrarian population.

We are also facing a certain reform of prices. The most difficult thing is probably to dig oneself out of the ice of frozen prices, which is also shown by the price movements in the past few months. Freezing prices and not finding a remedy to cost inflation and demand inflation, we have not done enough, because the generators of inflation continue to operate. We are facing the hardheaded fact that price control and price policy cannot subdue the generators of inflation. Prices in our country have been somehow transformed into a pure administrative category or some subjectivist construction, and that is why we see so many cases of monopolies and price fixing on the basis of the costs of the least efficient producer.

GOVERNMENT ASSESSES ECONOMIC POLICY MEASURES

LD070626 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Government assesses that the measures taken this year have stopped the growth of the economic difficulties, but that economic problems continue to be serious.

This assessment is included in an extensive analysis which the government today (Monday) sent to the Assembly of Yugoslavia prior to a delegates' session scheduled for June 9.

The government points out that in the largest part of the economy exceptional efforts are being made to surmount the difficulties.

The analyses cites as economic successes reduction of the deficit in the trade balance by 70 percent and in trade with the convertible currency area even by 61 percent. Coverage of imports with exports to that area rose from 52 percent last year to 76 percent. The government says that the growth of consumption is been slowed down, the market is better supplied, sowing carried out successfully.

Explicit problems are a big drop in production, losses in the economy which are up by 60 percent over first months of 1982.

The government assesses that the economic policy for this year, formulated last year, should not be changed, but considers that additional measures for revival of economic activity should be adopted. Priority is given to supply of enterprises with raw and other materials.

STUDY ON DOMESTIC MARKET GOODS SHORTAGE

AU031733 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 29 May on page 7 carries a 3,000-word item by Dusan Tesic on a report prepared by the Federal Secretariat for Market and General Economic Affairs dealing with the short supply of goods on the domestic market, a subject that will be discussed by the Federal Executive Council at the beginning of June and later by the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

According to the report, says Tesic, the end of the rationing of cooking oil can be expected this summer. Some 132,000 tons of cooking oil have been imported recently, a quantity that will be sufficient to meet all needs until the end of this year. Tesic cites the report as noting that the shortage of coffee will continue; further, that the supply of sugar continues to be poor, with current stocks sufficient only for 1 and 1/2 months, and that the planned import of 180,000 tons will cover demand until the end of the year.

The supply of milk has improved but, nonetheless, the dairy industry has concluded a contract to import 17,000 tons of milk from Hungary to supply the tourist regions this summer. Tesic says that the report states that the shortage of meat continues because farmers are holding back cattle and hogs, since they expect higher prices.

The report continues that the present production of detergents can meet domestic demands. The situation concerning the supply of oil and oil products is different. According to information obtained in the Federal Secretariat for the Market, it was planned that 2,836,000 tons of crude oil would be imported from January-May this year, but only 1.1 million tons were imported, says Tesic. In the first 5 months of this year, oil refineries should have processed 6.5 million tons of oil. However, less than 5 million tons of oil were processed. In the coming 3 months, June-August, it is expected that oil refineries will obtain 1.2 million tons of oil every month. This means that there will be sufficient quantities of oil products during the tourist season. However, this does not mean that the rationing of oil products will be abolished soon, Tesic concludes.

In a boxed passage within the body of Tesic's report and printed in boldface, Tesic reports that "the sorest point of the Yugoslav market is the supply of medicines." He says that he was told at the Federal Secretariat for the Market that "$215 million would be needed this year to import the raw materials to produce medicines and medical supplies."

Tesic says that this sum will be made up as follows: "$105 million should be provided from foreign currency inflow from exports, goods, and services, $20 million will come from barter trade, $20 million from a loan, and $70 million from the National Bank of Yugoslavia." So far, the National Bank has provided $30 million for importing raw materials to produce medicines and medical supplies and $10 million to import finished medicines and medical supplies.

KOSOVO PRESIDIUM EXAMINES ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD032056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Pristina, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its expanded session today, the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, presided by Ilijaz Kurtesi, viewed the economic trends in the province during the first months of this year, the realization of the editorial policy of KOMUNIST in its Kosovo editions in the past year, and the program orientation of this newspaper for this year. Introductory statements were made by Executive Secretary Caslav Bojanic and the chief and executive editor of the Kosovo edition of KOMUNIST, Redzep Hajrulahu.

The intensive ideopolitical activity organized by the Kosovo League of Communists to stabilize the economy has contributed to the fact that in the first months of this year, compared to the same months last year, better results have been achieved, particularly in industrial production and the production of coal and nonferrous metals. Industrial production from January to March of this year is 0.7 percent higher than in the same period last year. The total earnings of Kosovo's economy are 37 percent higher than in the same period last year. However, economic trends in April provide a warning that trends are not proceeding at the planned rate nor are they a reflection of the activities organized by the League of Communists and all the subjective forces in Kosovo in this period.

The positive results in the first months, particularly in January when the month-long decline in industrial production from the previous year was halted and a slight expansion began in the major industrial branches have halted. Industrial production is, in fact, considerably below the planned level of growth and the real possibilities of the province. Two-thirds of the branches of industry which have a 66.6 percent share in industrial production realized a lower production level as compared with the same period last year. It is particularly worrisome that there are even shortfalls in the leading branches of industry which base their production on domestic raw materials. Foreign trade exchange is also lower. The losses in the economy in the first quarter, compared with the same period last year, have increased by 13.4 percent. Losses have been recorded by 255 organizations of associated labor, in which 38.9 percent of the total work force in the economy of the province is employed.

This indicates the need to immediately mobilize the entire membership of associated labor in material production so that the existing situation improves. To this end the trade unions, youth, and all self-managing organs must become involved.

The statement on the session says that the Presidium of the Provincial Committee also insists on greater activity by all organs and institutions in the province.

At this session the Presidium upheld the program orientation of the Kosovo edition of KOMUNIST for this year.

RIBICIC REMINISCES ON MEETINGS WITH TITO

AU312047 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 25 May on pages 1, 6-7 carries a 6,000-word report by Momcilo Stefanovic on an interview he had with Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on Ribicic's meetings with Tito. Stefanovic says that in the state security [Ozna], in which Ribicic worked after the war, "he was, among other things, one of those who in the first years after the liberation directly watched over Tito's security." Ribicic says that he first met Tito in Belgrade shortly after liberation when Tito attended an opera performance: "I was then one of the higher Ozna officers responsible for his security."

Ribicic says that early in 1945 he was in a group of officers attending a course in Moscow, and he met Tito when he visited Moscow in April that year. According to notes made by Ribicic at the time, Tito addressed the officers in the presence of high Soviet leaders and told them about plans to advance on Trieste, said that "there will be difficulties with the allies," but stressed that the allies must understand that the Yugoslavs were fighting for their freedom.

Ribicic then tells how after the war, when he was still "responsible for Tito's security," Kardelj asked him to teach Tito how to fish for trout, reminisces about Tito's links with Slovenia, and recalls Tito's attitude toward the early post-war strikes of miners in Trbovlje, Slovenia. Tito at that time advocated an ideopolitical approach, in contrast to Rankovic, who was in favor of administrative police methods. With Tito's approach, the causes of the strikes were removed. "Had some kind of a -- if I may say so -- 'Polish manner' of resolving this incident been used then, it would have been decisive and very difficult for Yugoslavia, not merely for Slovenia. Tito would never have allowed it," Ribicic says.

Ribicic further reminisces about meeting Tito after Ribicic was elected to the Politburo and when he was president of the Federal Executive Council, about Tito's dealing with his associates, and about Tito's ways with foreign statesmen. Ribicic tells about Tito's receiving a Slovene delegation at Karadjordjevo in 1979 and recalls that Tito supported the idea that the term of the executive councils should be longer than 1 year. Ribicic concludes his interview speaking about the last time he met Tito, when Tito was admitted to a hospital in Ljubljana with his fatal illness.